

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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## Choice Poetry.

For the Adams Sentinel.

### ONE SHORT HOUR!

INScribed to MISS K—T—

One short hour! how quick it flies,  
When we feel our hearts are free;  
Like the hovering swallow,  
And softly steal across the sea.  
Like the dream that off has flown  
Over the sleeping pillow,  
Could I have found Old Time's swift ear,  
Could I have found the evening star,  
Above the western mountains,  
I have loved the dawning power  
To prolong that one sweet hour  
Which opened my heart's deep fountain.

No one knew it but myself—  
No one dreamed how deep the elf,  
Or Cupid, had been slinging—  
I looked the sweet in my heart,  
When I found how vain a smart  
Was my spirit's winging.  
She who moved my heart to love,  
Who knew how hard I strove  
To suppress that feeling;  
But that hour I never forgot,  
When her smiling glance I met,  
And felt Love's rapture coming.

JINGEE.

## QUERIES.

1. Is anybody's business  
A cash-note should choose  
To wait upon a lady,  
Or the lady's maid to refuse?  
2. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume,  
Or the morning all may know,  
Is it a lady's business?  
3. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
4. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
5. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
6. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
7. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
8. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
9. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?  
10. Is it a lady's business  
To wear a little plume?

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

## Amusements.

### The Society of Ladies.

The following pertinent remarks occur at the close of an article on the dangers of "College Life," from the pen of a New York Clergyman, which appeared in the N. Y. Times:

The society of ladies has done much for me all my life long; and it was that salutary, softening influence of such associations, that with God's blessing, restrained me from many an excess into which I might otherwise have been led while receiving my education. It is a bad sign when a young man has no relish for such company. Whatever he is a man's station in life, whether higher or lower, public or private, he will become a better man, and escape many a disaster, if he will listen in due season to the voice of the intelligent and the refined among the other sex. Not only do they generally excel us in their nice perception of the proprieties of life, and in their tender sense of duty to both God and man, but they are equally before us in their instinctive facility of foreseeing evil before it is upon us, and of wisely discerning the character and motives of men.

It was not all a dream which made the wife of Julius Caesar so anxious that he should not go to the Senate Chamber on the Ides of March; and had he complied with her entreaties, he might have escaped the dagger of Brutus. Disaster followed disaster in the career of Napoleon, from the time that he ceased to feel the balance wheel of Josephine's influence on his impetuous spirit. Our own Washington, when important questions were submitted to him, often said that he should like to carry the subject to his bed-chamber before he had formed his decision; and those who knew the clear judgment and elevated purposes of Mrs. Washington, thought all the better of him wishing to make her a confidential counsellor. Indeed, the great majority of men who have acquired for themselves a good and great name, were not only married men, but happily married—both paired and matched.

Never trust a man for the reformation of his associations, whose bare word you would not trust; a knave will make no more of swearing to a falsehood, than of affirming it.

Men are never so ridiculous for the qualities they have, as for those they affect to have.

In a woman an ounce of heart is worth a pound of brains.

## George Wilson.

A few years since, as Mr. Gaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy of very ordinary appearance, but whose fine intelligent eye fixed the attention of the gentleman, as the boy inquired, "Sir, can you tell me of a man, who would like a boy to work for him, and teach him to read?" "Whose boy are you, and where do you live?" "I have no parents," was the reply, "and have just run away from the workhouse because they would not teach me to read." The gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was that all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates by faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friends' library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary, after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room finished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorites. Here he made large attainments in mathematics, in the French language, and other branches.

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France.

"Go to France?" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation—"for what?"

Ask Mr. Gaudet to-day to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain."

His kind friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts, in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France.

"In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French Government for the simplest rule for measuring plain surfaces for whatever outline. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered."

He then demonstrated his problem, to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then our minister to the Court of France. He was introduced to Philippe, and, in the presence of the king and nobles, and plenipotentiaries, this American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king.

He then took letters of introduction and proceeded to the Court of St. James, and took up a similar prize offered by the Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at London, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit.

He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russians.

**Western Music.**

We learn from a Western paper, that a Western chap who went to New York to purchase goods, &c., was invited to one of those fashionable parties, so common in large cities.

He was clearly a Western original—but said very little, until he found the party was about to close without an attempt to corner him. At length, a very laughing girl, by the merest accident in the world, found themselves grouped about said Western green one, in a most amiable discourse on music, and city playing. When all this had progressed just far enough, one of the damsels, with head more adorned without than within, and in that peculiar parlor drawl, which fortunately no type can present, accosted the observed of all, with—

"Do the ladies play music at the West, sir?"

Original saw the game, and resolved to win.

"O, very universally, Miss," was the cool reply.

"Indeed! why I was not aware of that. Pray, do they use the piano, mostly?"

"Never, Miss; the only instrument used out our way, is the Strinette, and the girls all play it."

"Oh dear! I am sure I never heard of that before; do tell us what it is, and how they play it?"

"Well, the instrument is a small pipe; and each girl takes one of these under her arm, and cleaves the end of its long tail, and that brings the music."

The preconceived "come," made no farther progress; and for the balance of the evening, our Western "green" was the only lion of the show.

"No one can do anything against his own will," said a metaphysician. "Be jabers, I had a brother," said Pat, "that went to Botany Bay, and faith I know it was greatly against his own will."

Calumny is the voice of those who have neither a good heart nor a good understanding.

Henry Ward Beecher says "there is a great deal more gospel in a loaf of bread sometimes, than in an old dry sermon."

## The Fox Caught.

A Distiller, not thirty miles from this city, carried to N—, a few months since, a quantity of spirits, and offered it to Mr. W—, a liquor dealer, for thirty cents a gallon. Mr. W— told him he did not want it.

"Why," said the distiller, "do you not know how to make St. Croix rum?—Take a hoghead, with one-third good St. Croix, worth ninety cents a gallon, and fill it up with spirits at thirty, and not one out of our common farmers will know but that it is all pure St. Croix, and you will clear sixty cents on the spirits."

"Oh," said Mr. W—, "that will not be right."

"Why not?" said the distiller, "your customer will never know it, and it will be just as good for him!"

"But my conscience," said Mr. W—, "my conscience won't let me."

"Oh that's nothing," said the distiller. "Come, you take my spirits. I do not want the money, I will take in a hoghead of your St. Croix."

To this Mr. W— consented, and the distiller rolled in his barrels. In the course of an hour he was ready for a start home, and took his hoghead of St. Croix at ninety cents a gallon. His good West India was soon tapped and exhibited to his friends, but it did not quite answer expectation, and the distiller began to suspect that honest, conscientious Mr. W— was not quite so ignorant of matters and things as he appeared to be. In a few weeks he went to N—, and called on Mr. W—. His first inquiry was—"Mr. W— was that pure St. Croix that you sold me?"

"Oh yes, pure, excellent quality."

"But was it not adulterated at all?"

"Oh yes, when you was out, I followed your advice, drew off two-thirds and filled up the hoghead with two barrels of your spirits. You said the customers would not find it out, and conscience was nothing, and I should clear sixty cents on your spirits."

The distiller raved, and swore he would never trade with such a man that would impose upon the people—it was not fair.

**Practical Preaching.**

A number of years ago, Parson B— preached in a town in the interior of this State. A sound theologian was Parson B—, as a published volume of his Sermon evinces; but, like many clergymen of the past generation, he was too much given to preaching "doctrinal sermons," to the exclusion of "practical" themes—at least so thought one of his parishioners, Mr. C—.

"Mr. B—," said he one day to the clergyman, "we know all about the doctrines by this time. Why don't you preach us a real practical discourse?"

"Oh, very well. If you wish it, I will do so. Next Sunday I will preach a practical sermon."

Sunday morning came, and an unusually large audience, attracted by the report of the promised novelty, were in attendance. The preliminary services were performed, and the Parson announced his text. After "opening his subject," he said he should make a practical application to his hearers. He then commenced at the head of the aisle, calling each member of the congregation by name, and pointing out his special faults. One was a little inclined to indulge in creature comforts; another was a terrible man at a bargain, and so on. While in mid-volley, the door of the church opened, and Dr. S— entered.

"There," went on the parson, "is Doctor S—, coming in the middle of the service, just as usual, and disturbing the whole congregation. He does it just to make people believe that he has so large a practice that he can't get time to come to church in season, but it isn't so—he hasn't been called to visit a patient on Sunday for three months."

Thus went on the worthy clergyman—At last he came to Mr. C—, who had requested the practical sermon.

"And now," said he, "there's Mr. C—, he's a merchant—and what does he do?—Way he stays at home on Sunday afternoon, and writes business letters. If he gets a lot of new goods up from New York on Saturday night, he goes to his store and marks them on Sunday, so as to have them all ready for sale by Monday morning. That's how he keeps the Sabbath; and he isn't satisfied with doctrinal sermons; he wants practical ones."

At the conclusion of the service, the Parson walked up to Mr. C—, and asked him how he liked the "practical sermon."

"Mr. B—," was the reply, "preach just what you please after this. I'll never attempt to direct you again."

At a colored ball the other evening, the following note was posted upon a door post:

"Tickets fifty cents. No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

"Cleanliness is so necessary to health," said Dr. Francis says, if he ever recommended a cure, it would consist of a bar of yellow soap.

An action cannot be perfectly good unless the motives are virtuous and free from any mixture of vice.

Conscience is the best friend we have; without it we may bid defiance to man; without it all the friends in the world can be of no use to us.

It was the saying of a great divine, built on long observation, that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people, than he had ever expected.

## Triumph of Wit.

An anecdote is related of two sons of the Emerald Isle, who recently called upon one of the Secretaries, to present their papers of recommendation for office, and to solicit the removal of two colored laborers, and the appointment of themselves as substitutes. The Secretary did not, however, appreciate the object of their errand, and declined according to their demands. Determined not to be defeated, they proceeded to the White House, and there sought and obtained an audience with President Pierce, to whom they related what had passed between the Secretary and themselves, and then requested him to interfere in their behalf. The President politely suggested the expediency of such a proceeding, and declined to yield to their wishes; whereupon one of the Irishmen, stepping forward, his face broad with humor, propounded the following question: "General, if you were going to engage in another war, who would you prefer for your soldiers, Irishmen or niggers?" "Irishmen, by all means," was the prompt reply; and, without giving the President time to say another word, the interrogator continued: "Then, if you prefer Irishmen in war, why not in peace?" This was a stunner, and caused an explosion of laughter on the part of the President and Secretaries Davis and Guthrie, who, it is said, were present on the occasion. When the merriment subsided a little, the President endorsed the papers, in the form of an expressed "hope that the Commissioners of Public Buildings would give those men something to do." They departed, bowing and scraping, and returning thanks until they reached the door, and went upon their way rejoicing.—Washington Republic.

**Tim McGowan.**

This gallant fellow lost his life in the Mexican war. He had lost an arm when a boy, by having the limb crushed under the wheel of a jaunting car, in the "ould country." His surviving brother, Dennis, never ceases boasting of Tim's exploits. In a Moyamensing bar room, the other evening, Dennis began on the old theme of the Mexican war, dwelling with particular emphasis on the heroic deeds of his deceased relative.

"Och, murder, boy, you ought to see Tim at Rye-sack-a-dollar-pole-me, meaning Resaca de la Palma. He caught two Mexican blackguards by the cuffs of their necks and kilt them both as dead as herria," by knocking their heads together."

"How could that be?" said a listener, "when your brother had but one arm?"

"Bliss yer soul," answered Dennis, "one arm had he? That's three enough for ye; but thin ye see Tim forgot all about that when he got into a fight."

**Origin of Texts.**

The taking of a text seems to have originated with Ezra, who, accompanied by several Levites, in a public congregation of men and women, ascended a pulpit, opened the book of the law, and after addressing a prayer to the Deity to which the people said "amen," read in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading. Previous to that time, the patriarchs delivered in public assemblies either prophecies or moral instructions for the edification of the people. It was not until after the return of the Jews from Babylonian captivity, during which period they had almost lost the language in which the Pentateuch was written, that it became necessary to explain as well as to read Scripture to them—a practice adopted by Ezra, and since universally followed. In latter times the book of Moses was thus read in the Synagogue, every Sabbath day. To this custom the Saviour conformed, and in a Synagogue at Nazareth read passages from the Prophet Isaiah; then closing the book returned it to the priest, and preached from the text. The custom, which now prevails all over the Christian world, was interrupted in the dark ages, when the ethics of Aristotle were read in many churches on Sunday, instead of the Holy Scriptures.

**Horses and Tobacco.**

N. P. Willis, Esq., gives the following hint whereby trees may be saved from being gnawed by horses, from which they suffer so much in exposed situations, when used as hitching posts:

Strangers will tie their horses to the trees from which I can least spare the bark they eat off, while their masters are rambling about; and I had just been washing the trunks of two or three evergreens with tobacco juice, (said to be a six months' dis-guster for the worst kind of critter-biter,) when neighbor S—, with his white locks flowing over his shoulder, and his kindly genial face beaming from under his broad-brimmed hat, drove down the avenue—a moving picture among beautiful cedars and hemlocks, that made them more beautiful than before. He tied his horse to one of the tobaccoed cedars, which the fine animal, a splendid bay, opened his teeth upon, and immediately backed off to the length of the halter, taking an attitude of repugnance, in which we found him on our return.

**A Hint for Housekeepers.**

A few drops of carbonate of ammonia, in a small quantity of warm rain water, will prove a safe and easy anti-rat, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalis. If one has the misfortune to have a carpet injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.—Ohio Cultivator.

The name of one of the Boston policemen is John Hartshorn. A very proper name, by the way, for one who spends a large portion of his time in "bringing folks in."

## THE MAIDEN'S REVENGE.

The Edinburgh Guardian tells a good story of a "Curious Impudent," and the late justice promptly awarded:—"A pretty village on the neighboring coast, frequented by summer visitors, was lately the scene of rather an amusing incident. Taking advantage of a lovely summer day, two young ladies betook themselves to a sheltered spot a little way up the coast, where they hoped to indulge in an unmolested bath. After the preliminary proceedings, they had just accomplished the first few dips, when, to their consternation and disgust, they observed a young gentleman, of an inquiring turn of mind, seated on a neighboring rock, and intensely enjoying the scene. The impudence was aggravated by the fact that a powerful opera-glass was made the instrument of a more minute inspection of their aquatic evolutions. The blushing but indignant maidens remained in the water as long as was consistent with comfort and security, in the hope that the stranger would withdraw and leave them to, at least, their necessary toilet, when, to their horror, he was observed to descend calmly from his elevation, divest himself of his apparel, and proceed to bathe in close proximity. But he had strangely miscalculated the results, for the spirit of the maidens was at last aroused, and they secretly determined on a bold revenge. With an appearance of insouciant modesty, they timidly withdrew from the sea, and, concealing themselves behind a convenient rock, proceeded to dress; then, folding up their bathing-gowns, they rushed upon the garments of the gentleman and bore them off in triumph. The unfortunate man instantly comprehended his position. A succession of shouts and supplications followed the ladies in their flight, growing fainter and fainter, as the distance increased; while the "gentleman," with considerable modesty, remained in the water, evincing great agitation, and imploring restitution, at first with stentorian lungs, and subsequently in animated and appropriate gestures; but in vain—the insulted maidens were inexorable. As the spot was very secluded, some hours elapsed before he could make his situation known. At length a grinning rustic made his appearance, and informed him that the "wa' ladies had left his clothes in a wench at the green, a mile away, who would get them back without he paid a pun for taking care of them, forby being a penalty for affronting the ladies a dookin." The penalty was paid on the restitution of the garments, and the unlucky fellow quietly left the village, where the joke was already known, and the conduct of the damsels publicly approved of. The offender is now suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism."

**Can Potatoes be Planted in the Fall?**

They can! And will they grow and produce? They will if rightly dealt. Mr. Martin Cushing, a citizen of Bath, in that State, writes the Maine Farmer that he witnessed an experiment of a person who worked a farm of the late P. Talbot. He planted a field of potatoes in the fall, just before the ground froze. In the spring following they came up well; he hoed them carefully, and kept them freed from weeds, and in the month of June, (they were probably an early variety,) he began to dig them. They sold readily for a dollar a bushel. He had an abundant crop, and sold five hundred bushels at that price.

To make things go, it must be requisite that dry ground be selected, for potatoes will not bear water. Perhaps too, it would be needful to cover the hills with leaves, straw or some mulching substance; but of this we are not certain. Try it friends on some scale.—Prairie Farmer.

**A Snake Story.**

A correspondent of the Delaware Gazette states that a woman living in a house belonging to Mr. Burton, a short distance from New Castle, went into a neighboring meadow a few days ago for the purpose of gathering grapes, when a black snake which had lain concealed in the grass fastened itself around her leg. She fainting from fright, but how long she lay in an unconscious state is not known. On coming to, however, she found that the snake still kept her company. She mustered courage and ran for the house, but in her haste she lost the key of the door, which she had locked before leaving. She then returned to the meadow (the snake still occupying its position) and after feeling the key she thought struck her to go to a neighboring stream and drown the serpent. She approached the water, when his snake-ship deliberately creviced himself and glided off among the grass.

**The Malay's Test of Honor.**

A New England sea captain, who visited India beyond the Ganges, was boarded by a Malay merchant, a man of considerable property and asked if he had any tracts he could part with. The American, at a loss how to account for such a singular request from such a man, inquired, "What do you want with tracts? you cannot read a word of them."

"True, but I have a use for them, nevertheless. Whenever one of our countrymen or an Englishman, calls on me to trade, I put a tract in his way, and watch him. If he reads it soberly and with interest, I infer that he will not cheat me; if he throws it aside with contempt or a profane oath, I have no more to do with him—I cannot trust him."

**Professional Bravery.**

"I say, Doctor, when I raise my arm up in this way it almost kills me."

"You fool! what do you raise it up for then?"

"Well, Doctor, I don't know when I come but once in five or six weeks, I lift my right arm up like this."

## A Deed of Noble Daring.

The following deed of noble daring is recorded as one of the events attendant on the late destruction by fire of the Imperial Theatre at Moscow:

From the suddenness of this melancholy occurrence, and from the number of employees permanently living with their families in the house, many lives were lost. Three skeletons were found in the ashes. Just at the commencement of the fire, three workmen, who had been engaged in the upper stories, finding no means to descend by the staircase, so rapid was the progress of the flames, jumped out of the windows to the lower roof, which being of iron, soon became so intensely hot that two of the unfortunate beings, not capable of enduring the heat, threw themselves to the ground, and were killed by the fall. The third, with more presence of mind, made his way over protruding broad cornices to the front roof, and there remained for some minutes, till the greedy element, not content with the number of its victims, made its appearance close by him. The poor man cried loudly for help. Ladders were procured, but they did not reach the height at which he stood. He saw it; and, raising his arms to heaven, he made a sign of the cross and began to approach the edge of the precipice before him. In an instant more he would have become a corpse. Thousands of people stood all around gazing with horror at the immense pile, upon which this poor man remained helpless and hopeless. Silence like that of the tomb reigned among the multitude. His fate seemed inevitable. Suddenly was heard a voice, "Stay a moment, my good fellow! Pray to God Almighty, and I'll endeavor to save you!" All eyes were turned to the spot from which these sentences were uttered. A group of three men were observed, common peasants; two of them holding by the arms and shoulders a third, who was struggling hard to break from the hold of his friends. "Let us go, my lads," said he, "my heart is burning within me; I cannot bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing!" And with a powerful effort he broke loose, and darted forward. The dense crowd gave way as he ran to the burning building, pulling from himself, and at the same time throwing away, his shawl (sweep-skin) and his hat. In an instant he was at the foot of the ladder; here he took off his boots, attached a rope round his waist, and seizing an over fork, which happened to lie close by, he began to ascend the ladder, which did not reach at the utmost two-thirds of the height at which stood the victim. Having attained the upper footstep, the generous man took hold of the rain-gutter. Apparently, it was not a very safe means of ascent, as it bent and rattled under his weight. But the man was resolved; he made the sign of the cross, and began to climb up. A cloud of suffocating smoke whirled around him; the flames were fast approaching; burning timber, red-hot sheets of roofing iron were falling down from every side, but what to him was all this? His heart was burning within his breast; he could not bear the sight of a Christian soul thus perishing.

It was a frosty day; the rain-gutter was cold as ice; his warm, sweaty palms and fingers stuck and froze to the iron tube; he tears them off, leaving bloody marks at every hold, and ascends higher and higher, till he puts his foot on a projecting cornice. He heaves a sigh, and the over-fork, he handed the rope to the poor man above him. "Tie it fast to the hook which supports the gutter. That's right. Now descend!"

And he held the other end of the rope, and preceding the man, still supporting him down the gutter, placed him on the ladder. The man was saved.

During all this time the multitude stood breathless; but when they saw them both out of danger all hats were taken off, and a sign of the cross at every breast testified a general thanksgiving, and a loud shout approved the act of generosity. Every one pressed forward to see the hero of the scene. The first who approached him, an officer in the army, gave him twenty-five roubles of silver. The example was followed; noblemen, merchants, peasants, took out their purses—some gave golden, some silver coin, and some threw into his hat a few copper coppers: all gave what they could. "God bless you, noble friend!" was heard from every side.

The name of this generous man is Basil Martin, a native of the Government of Tveroff. Being a roofer by trade, he for many years lived in St. Petersburg, pursuing his vocation; but afterwards engaged himself as a boat-maker at the Government foundry of Kolpino. Last year he took leave of absence and visited his native village. Having spent a few months with his friends, he was returning to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow, to avail himself of the railways. He came to the ancient capital the day before the fire; and, not having caught the train, was obliged to remain till the next day. As this was his first arrival in Moscow, he took the opportunity of seeing the Kremlin, the old fortress, and to visit its venerable cathedrals. There, from some passers-by, he heard of the fire, and hastened to the spot, where he so nobly distinguished himself.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, he took his seat in a railway carriage. On the 13th of the same month he reached St. Petersburg, and again enlisted himself in the number of workmen at Kolpino. In two days after, he was summoned to the office of the general police-master of the capital, where he was told that the Emperor desired to see him. He was accordingly taken to the palace. His Imperial Majesty received Martin in his cabinet, and was pleased to say to him when he ex-

## Ingénious Escape.

James Dunn, a convict at Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., on Friday last effected his escape from that institution in a very ingenious manner. Procuring some strips of India rubber, he made an air-tight tube some six feet long, to the end of which he attached a bag of the same material, shaped like a duck. Managing to elude his keepers, he came to the river, where he threw off and secured his clothing, and with his new life-preserver plunged in, and when at the bottom kept one end of the tube in his mouth, the bag meanwhile floating on the surface, and supplying him with air. In this way he passed the prison docks, and had proceeded about half a mile down the stream to Colyer's dock, when, his pipe giving way, he was forced to swim ashore, where he met a crowd of people, and informed them that some one had stolen his clothes, and left them in pursuit of the thief; which was the last that has been heard of him. He was twenty years of age, had served one term of confinement, and was at the time of escape under sentence for life.

A young gentleman of this town, says the Vermont Farmer, came very near getting his brains blown out with a broomstick the other day. He was boating in a private family, in which there is rather an attractive young lady. As he was leaving the house after dinner, one day last week, in passing the window he spied the young lady sitting in a rocking chair. In order to be sociable, and perhaps to quiz the young lady, he remarked to her, "Miss, you look sleepy—as though you had lately fallen, or soon will fall into the arms of Morpheus." The young lady, not perfectly understanding the meaning of the last term, took it that it was the name of some young man; whereupon she told her mother how the gentleman had insulted her, by saying that he had been "kugged" by Mr. Morpheus. On the return of the gentleman to his boarding-house, the landlady attacked him with the usual weapon of a matron; told him she would give him to understand that her daughter was never in the arms of Mr. Morpheus or any other young man, and notified him to leave *sons celeritate*. And the offending individual accordingly sought out another boarding-house. Good for him. Served him right. He had no business thus to insult an intelligent young lady.

The quickest way to restore a wife to health, is to let death step in and take away a husband. In less than a month after a woman becomes a widow, she performs feats that would have really astonished the dead departed. "While Jones was above the sod, the female Jones could not 'lug a bunch of radishes' up stairs, without causing a demand for hysterics and asafetida pills; and yet Jones was not 'run into the ground' a week before we met her totting home three pecks of potatoes, a quarter of mutton, and a shilling's worth of cabbage. Great invention, that death! For curing a 'poor weak thing' of the hy-po and indigestion, we know of nothing equal to it.

Sheridan was driving over three or four horses in a hackney coach, when, seeing Richardson pass, he hailed him and made him get in. He instantly contrived to introduce a topic upon which Richardson (who was the very soul of disputativeness) always differed with him; and at last, affecting to be mortified at Richardson's arguments, said: "You are really too bad! I will not say in the same coach with you," and accordingly got down and left him, Richardson hallooing out triumphantly after him, "Ah, you're beat, you're beat!" nor was it till the heat of his victory had a little cooled that he found out he was left in the lurch to pay for Sheridan's three hour's coaching.

**An Innocent Man Confessing Himself Guilty of Murder.**

A man named Hugh Adams, from Westmoreland county, Pa., was arrested several days ago in Pittsburgh, on the charge of murdering another in that city named D'nebach; and at the preliminary examination he confessed his guilt, and gave the names of two others who, he alleged, also participated in the crime. Four days after he was committed, the authorities obtained information to satisfy them that Adams had not been telling a falsehood, but that he had not been in Pittsburgh for three weeks before the murder was committed, and also that one of the persons he alleged was one of his accomplices, who lived at Bolivar, Pa., had his leg broken seven weeks ago, and has not been able to walk since. Had he not been detected in his falsehoods, his circumstantial confession of participation in the affair might have cost him his life. It is supposed he is of unsound mind, and has been retained in jail until his relatives can take charge of him.

The new vaccination bill has passed in England, by which children are to be vaccinated before three months of age or parents to pay penalties.

**Mind and Body.**

Old Sir James Her-ring was reconverted with his mind to God. "I can make up my mind to do it," said he, "but cannot make up my body."

## James Dunn.

James Dunn, a convict at Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., on Friday last effected his escape from that institution in a very ingenious manner. Procuring some strips of India rubber, he made an air-tight tube some six feet long, to the end of which he attached a bag of the same material, shaped like a duck. Managing to elude his keepers, he came to the river, where he threw off and secured his clothing, and with his new life-preserver plunged in, and when at the bottom kept one end of the tube in his mouth, the bag meanwhile floating on the surface, and supplying him with air. In this way he passed the prison docks, and had proceeded about half a mile down the stream to Colyer's dock, when, his pipe giving way, he was forced to swim ashore, where he met a crowd of people, and informed them that some one had stolen his clothes, and left them in pursuit of the thief; which was the last that has been heard of him. He was twenty years of age, had served one term of confinement, and was at the time of escape under sentence for life.

## Ingénious Escape.

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# COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Whig Voters of Adams County are requested to assemble at the places of holding their township elections, in their respective townships and townships, on Saturday the 27th day of August, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent each township and township, in a COUNTY CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate and present Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the Election, to appoint Sanatorial Commissions, and to attend to such other duties as the interests of the party may require.

By a resolution adopted by the last County Convention, it is made the duty of the Committee, in announcing calls for future County Conventions, to include in such calls a proviso, that all votes on the nomination of candidates be taken *en bloc*.

By order of the County Convention,  
R. G. McCREARY, Chairman.

Aug. 1.

## Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, having disposed of his Farm, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Freedom township, on Tuesday the 29th day of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

**SIX WORKING HORSES.**—A two year old COIT, 15 head of HORSE CATTLE, (including 6 fine Steers,) about 30 head of HOGS, a broad tread Wagon, partly new, a Plantation do., a narrow-tread do., and a horse do., Horse Gears, double and single Shovel Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Hay and Wood Ladders, Log-chains, Pile-chains, Cow-chains, Winnowing-mill, Rolling Screen, Cutting-box, and other Farming utensils. Also, a first-rate new

**CARRIAGE & HARNESS.**—Hay by the ton, Oats by the bushel, Corn in the ground, a lot of Tools. Also a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, including Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Cupboard, Store and Pipe, Barrels, Meat vessels, &c., &c.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by  
ISAAC NEELY.

For Rent.—The FARM now occupied by Isaac Neely is for RENT. For terms apply to the undersigned.  
DAVID SHEETS.

Aug. 8.

## Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Tyrone township, will meet at the School-house in Heidersburg, on Saturday the 3rd day of September, at 10 o'clock, P. M., to employ seven Teachers to take charge of the Schools of said township. These interested will please attend.  
Aug. 8. JOHN DELAP, Sec'y.

## Six Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Hamilton Township will meet on Saturday the 3rd day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Teachers to take charge of the several Schools in said township.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
BERNARD HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

Aug. 8.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK L. SMITH, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and pay up, and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
ALEX. COBBAN, Adm'r.

Aug. 1.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JAMES N. McGAUGHY, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Muncy township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle, and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JOHN HORNER, Adm'r.

Aug. 1.

## STILL LOWER!

REDUCTION OF FARE & INCREASE OF SPEED!

FROM GETTYSBURG TO HARRISBURG.

\$1.50.

On and after Monday, April 11, 1853

STAGE will leave McCREARY'S Hotel, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with the Cars going East and West, also with the Millersburg Stage.

Stage will leave Harrisburg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Gettysburg at 2 P. M.

WM. COLDER, Jr.

April 11.

## HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS!

Summer Arrangement!

ON Monday, June 27th, the 443 Train, now running with Morning Train from York to Baltimore, will be discontinued; and another Train will be run in the Afternoon to accommodate travel from Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg and York.

1st Train will leave Hanover at 2:30 A. M., with Passengers for York, Columbia and Harrisburg, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 11:30 A. M.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 5:45 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 7:30 P. M., and returning with Passengers from York, at 5:30 P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 5:45 P. M., with Passengers for York and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 7:45 P. M.

By the above arrangement, all delay at the Junction will be avoided, and passengers from Philadelphia and Harrisburg may arrive at Gettysburg or Columbia the same evening, by taking C. & S. Stage-Line.

Round Trip Tickets between Hanover and Baltimore, (good for 48 hours) will be issued at \$2—a reduction of one-third from the regular fare.

To accommodate persons desiring to reach Baltimore at an early hour, and those who wish to visit the city and return on Monday day, an extra train will be run every Monday morning. The train will leave Hanover at 4 A. M., arriving in Baltimore at 8:1 A. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, Agent.

Hanover, June 27.

## A Daguerrotype for 50 Cents.

CAN be had at WEAVER'S GALLERY, in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be put up at this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cts. to \$5. Now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons who desire to their advantage to call upon while the opportunity is before them, and to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plaid and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

May 2.

## NEW COACH FACTORY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the Public that they have entered into Partnership, under the name, style and title of HAMERSLY & FREY, to carry on

## COACH-MAKING,

in all its branches, and are prepared to furnish to order, on reasonable terms, all kinds of COACHES, ROCKAWAY, BOAT-BODY & JERSEY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., manufactured by the best of workmen, and which, for finish and durability, will challenge comparison with any manufactured in this place.

The undersigned are also prepared to attend to REPAIRING in all branches of the business, at the shortest notice.

WM. W. HAMERSLY,  
J. G. FREY.

March 7.

## JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the East of H. M. SMITH, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12.

## WM. B. McLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 25.

## D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door South of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased.

Dec. 25.

## For Parents and Physicians.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

Dr. M.C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.  
Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

H. L. FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, YORK, PA.

WILL continue to practice in the several Courts of Adams county, as heretofore.

June 27.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

The fee charged is \$5 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. McCREARY, Attorney at Law.

May 17.

## JOHN F. CLARK,

Agent for Procuring Patents.

Corner of E & 5th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid to Rejected Applications.

Reference to W. A. KINE, Esq., Washington.

Nov. 29.

## REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

His Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. Middleton's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Beechey.

Dr. C. P. Krauth, D.D.

Dr. H. Horn.

Dr. H. H. Baugher.

Dr. H. H. Baugher.

Rev. R. Johnston.

April 15.

## LEE & RINGLAND'S

LUMBER YARD

AND

STEAM SAW-MILL.

ON THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

WE have a large supply of all kinds of Lumber, always on hand, wholesale and retail. Bills sent to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Lumber can be delivered here at any point on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Hanover, York, Baltimore, and intermediate places.

May 20.

## Religious Notice.

A Woods Meeting will commence on Friday the 26th of August, in the woods near Warren's Factory, two miles east of Himmilburg.

By Bishop JOHN WYCKEN, of Harrisburg, is expected to be in attendance.

JOHN A. FLOWMAN.

Aug. 8.

## Farmers, Look Here!

CALL at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner for Grain, Cattle, and by Schick & Foss, Gettysburg, Pa.

June 27.

## To the Public.

THE Subscriber desires to call the attention of the Citizens of Adams County, to his extensive stock of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Toys, Monies, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.—also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

which for variety and cheapness, he defies all competition in this or any of the neighboring Counties. Call and see, at the South East Corner of Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ.

June 6.

## Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Mole-skin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manila, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Monkeys, Gait and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing.

MARCUS SAMSON.

May 9.

## WINDOW BLINDS!

A new assortment of Window Blinds, Imitation of Oil Blinds, just arrived at the well-known Store of KELLER KURTZ.

June 6.

## CALICOES.

The largest and best selected lot of Calicoes that has been in town for some time, of every style, from 61 cents up to 125 cts., can be had at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. The Ladies will call and see them.

June 6.

## BERBERES & DELANES.

A beautiful assortment, all styles, to be had at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

June 6.

## LONG SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

A new supply just received, and for sale very cheap, by S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

June 3.

## ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

A splendid assortment of Albums, at various prices, just received direct from New York at

KELLER KURTZ'S.

June 6.

## For the Ladies.

ALL the latest and most fashionable styles of SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS.

Warranted, well made, at

KELLER KURTZ'S.

June 6.

## TRUNKS!

A general assortment of Trunks, for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

June 6.

## KENTUCKY JEANS & TWEEDS.

A variety of color and style, for the season, at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

April 25.

## BOXNETS, Ribbons, and Parasols.

A fine assortment, and very cheap, at

MIDDLECOFF'S.

April 25.

## LADIES are invited to call and see the

finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 25.

## TELL your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON

has just received and opened a choice lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth, Frock and Dress Coats—Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, &c.—and will dispose of them at the lowest living rates.

April 25.

## TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and

come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by

W. W. PAXTON.

April 25.

## METHODIST HYMN BOOKS.

bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding, Imitation of Turkey, Sheep, &c., for sale at the lowest cash rates at the cheap Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

June 6.

## DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE

AND HOUSEHOLD SURGERY, by Spencer Thomas, M. D., and Henry H. Smith, M. D. This is an entire new work, highly recommended by the medical Faculty. For sale at the cheap Book and Stationery Store of

KELLER KURTZ.

June 6.

## CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

You will find the above articles for sale, very cheap, at the One-price Store of

SAMSON.

June 6.

## CARPET BAGS.

You will find a large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

June 6.

## HARPER for June, illustrated by more

than 100 engravings. A new volume, commenced—125,000 copies issued. Now is the time to subscribe at KURTZ'S Book Store.

June 6.

## SATINNET, VELVET, and a great variety

of Pant Goods for Men and Boys, at the Cheap Corner of KURTZ'S.

June 6.

## GROCERIES, of all kinds and fresh, to be

had as low as the market affords, at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

June 6.

## BUFF VESTS.

A splendid lot of Buff Vests just received, and for sale cheap at

SAMSON'S.

June 6.

## PARASOLS & FANS, a variety that must

be seen, will be found at SCHICK'S.

June 6.

## WANTED, Customers to purchase a superior

lot of Black French Dressing Cassimeres, French Cassimeres, French and English cloth, together with every kind of Velvet Goods, Linens, Cottons, &c., at the one-price Store of

SAMSON.

June 6.

## GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a

beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, Cuban, Kossuth, Citizens', Braid, and Panama Hats for summer.

W. W. PAXTON.

June 6.

## BLACK SILK, Black Silk Net Fringe, Mohair and Silk Mitts, just received, and for

sale cheap at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

June 6.

## CLOTHES, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Italian Cloth, & Vestings,

cheap at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

June 6.

## QUEENSWARE, in all its varieties and

styles, cheap at KURTZ'S Corner.

June 6.



GETTYSBURG.

Monday, August 28, 1855.

## WHIG STATE TICKETS.

For Canal Commissioner,  
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.  
For Auditor General,  
A. N. MOORE, of Franklin.  
For Surgeon General,  
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Marion.  
For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
THOMAS A. BUDD, of Philadelphia.

We are authorized to announce that James O. Green, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that David McElroy, Esq., of East Berlin, is a candidate for nomination to State Senator, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Ellis, Esq., of New Oxford, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Henry S. Starnes, Esq., of Germany township, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Col. James L. Neely, of Strasburg, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

## AN APPRENTICE.

To the PRINTING BUSINESS will be taken at this Office. An immediate application is desired.

## Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and nominated Thomas A. Budd, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, for the unexpired term of the Supreme Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson.

The Yellow Fever is still raging dreadfully at New Orleans, and the deaths are from two to three hundred per day, notwithstanding the decreased population. The mortality is said to be greater than indicated by the daily report of interments.

On Monday the number of deaths is said to have been over 315; and on Tuesday it exceeded 300. It is indeed an awful scourge upon that devoted city.

The cholera is on the decline at Cumberland, and the alarm has subsided.

Despatches from Vicksburg and Natchez state that the yellow fever is spreading with awful fatality in these cities—and that every body who can get away is leaving.

Accounts from Williamsport on Wednesday last, report that the cholera had again broken out, there were a number of new cases, and that Dr. Rensch died on Tuesday.

A similar disease broke out at Funkstown. Four sudden deaths occurred there—but there has been last week a decided improvement.

CARROLL SPENCE, Esq. of Baltimore county, has been appointed Resident Minister at Constantinople. He is a gentleman of talents and honor, and his appointment is creditable to the Administration.

A collision took place on Monday last, on the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, by which six cars were shattered. No lives were lost, but several passengers were hurt.

A steamer arrived at St. Louis on Monday last, on board of which were twenty-four Mormon missionaries, on their way for the Old World, to propagate their faith. They brought a block of marble donated by Utah to the Washington Monument.

**Fatal Accident.**  
On Friday week, Mr. JOSHUA BARNES, an aged and respectable citizen of Carroll county, was crushed to death in a Soapstone quarry, six miles below Westminster. While he was selecting some stone, for the purpose of making caps for worn-out stills, a large mass of rock gave way immediately above him, when turning suddenly to make his escape, he fell the rock falling on him, crushing and mangled his body and legs in the most shocking manner; so great was the mass of rock that four blasts had to be made in it before it could be removed, and the remains of the unfortunate man taken up. Mr. Barnes was near eighty years of age, and leaves a family, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament his sad and solemn bereavement. Mr. Barnes' son, a son of the deceased, had one hand badly mangled at the same time, but we learn is doing well.

**Sale of the Public Works.**  
The movement of the Bork County Democrats, in favor of the sale of the Public Works, does not seem to be retarded by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the Locomotive office holders under it. As might have been expected by the faithful in "Allegheny," who for once in their lives have exercised independence enough to express their own honest sentiments, though they may be sour grapes to their political leaders, the cry of "bad dog" has already been raised at Harrisburg, and if they be not careful we shall have the regular anomaly presented of the office holders reading the Democracy of Old Bork to the Democracy of New Bork.

These are queer times. Democracy is degraded, and no longer what it used to be.

The last accounts from Copenhagen, Denmark, mention that the cholera continued its ravages in that city with scarcely any diminution. Up to the 24th instant between 4 and 4,000 had fallen victims to the epidemic. Nearly 80,000 of the inhabitants had left the city, which presented a most deserted and melancholy aspect. The yellow fever had also made its appearance.

At Middletown, Pa., on Monday night last, Courtland C. Johnson shot his wife and a boatman named Collier, the woman dying in about 15 minutes, and the man being severely wounded. It is said that Mrs. Johnson and Collier were sitting together on a low fence, when Johnson came up and shot them both. Jealousy, we presume, was the cause of this deed of blood. Johnson immediately gave himself up to the officers of the law, and is now in prison to await his trial at the November term of our court. —Harrisburg Union.

Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, who has been to Europe for his health, returned a few days ago in the steamer Pacific.

Amongst the deaths at New Orleans, by the epidemic, on Monday last, was Mr. JOHN H. McLENNAN, formerly of Hagerstown, and for several years chief clerk at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore. He was engaged in the cotton business at New Orleans. He was universally esteemed.

**Distressing Occurrence.**—Two brothers, Joseph and Eli Barlow, of Clinton county, Ohio, went out hunting wild turkeys. They separated, and after a time, one of them heard what he supposed was a turkey. He fired, and the object fell. He commenced reloading, when he heard a peculiar sound come from the place. He approached, and to his horror discovered that he had shot his brother through the head. The wounded man died immediately.

**Woman's Rights.**—The latest exemplification of "woman's rights" was given in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since. A fellow insulted a married woman, whereupon the woman's husband and a friend went to the place of business of the guilty party, and seized and held him while the woman administered a very severe whipping.

**Dreadful Mortality.**—Capt. James Price, of Jeffersonville, Ky., lost his whole family by yellow fever; his wife, five children, and mother. They were residing at New Orleans. The fifth child died on board the Fanny Smith, on which Capt. Price had taken passage with it.

**Pretty Good.**—A country exchange begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents by this trenchant sentence:—"We must win or we shall be done."

It seems that there are five hundred and thirty-seven places in San Francisco, where liquor is sold—about one to every hundred inhabitants.

**A Man Shot by a Snake.**—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states that, a few days ago, a man named Louman, storekeeper in Middletown, York county, was not gaining, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, with his hand directly across the muzzle. The snake, in its writhings to free itself, coiled around the gunstock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it. Happily no bones were broken.

**My dear Father.**—said Ben Hickman to a waiter in a hotel, "I have respect for you, indeed, I respect you as I do for a man like to have them and my milk in separate places; they mix so much better when you have control over both the ingredients."

**The Points Re.**—The Boston Herald states that this blight has appeared in many parts of New Hampshire, and that in some places the odor of the fields affected is very offensive.

**Senatorial Nomination.**  
Col. Alexander M. White, of Cambria county, has received the Whig nomination for the State Senate of Pennsylvania, in the Hollidaysburg district, his delegates from Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties, comprising the district, having met at Hollidaysburg, on Saturday last, and decided the question. Colonel White is said to be a young man of superior ability, and very popular. Upon the result of this Senatorial district will depend the political complexion of the next Senate; and in view of this fact, the Locomotive Canal Board are making great efforts to carry the election.

The Portage Railroad is in this district, and by the aid of the contractors for the new road, a very heavy force of laborers will be thrown into the contest named above, to the number of several thousands, to vote the Locomotive ticket. A full list of the bids for building the various sections of the new Portage Road has been published, from which it appears that every section was allotted to a political faction, at a heavy loss of the Commonwealth, amounting in the aggregate to \$154,200, which sum may be considered as so much appropriated to carry the Hollidaysburg district, and for similar purposes. —North American.

**Important Scheme.**  
A communication which appears in the New York Evening Post, signed Lewis H. Putnam, states that a plan has been formed for the settlement of thirty-one rural districts in the territory of the republic of Liberia, by the thirty-one States of the American Union. It is proposed to settle three hundred families in each district, each family having a farm of its own, making, in all, an aggregate of nine thousand three hundred farms, and about forty-six thousand five hundred inhabitants. It is proposed that each State shall undertake the settlement of one of these districts, and for this purpose the President of each State shall appoint a board of commissioners to supply every family of emigrants with the means of earning its support in compliance with the principles embodied in the plan.

As will be remembered by our readers, the Virginia Legislature, at its last annual session, appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose, and authorized the Governor of the State to appoint a board of commissioners, to take the initiative in carrying out this comprehensive scheme of colonization.

Whether any similar action has been taken in other States we are not informed, but it seems that the details of this plan were published on the first of December, 1852, and copies of the publication sent to the Legislatures of Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, in addition to that of Virginia. The communication above spoken of is now published, to ask the co-operation of the several States of the Union in this great work.

\$25,000 remitted to the Government of Liberia, will enable it to organize a Board of Commissioners to begin the work of supplying emigrants with farms, without any reference to the place of their nativity, but simply as citizens of the republic. An experiment has already been made by the N. York Colonization Society and the Liberia Agricultural Association to establish sixty farms on a plan similar to the above, and with perfect success. There is no doubt, a fine field for such benevolent enterprises in Liberia, and the spirit displayed by the proposal of these plans deserves liberal support and encouragement. —H.

**High Price for Slaves.**—The Eastern (Md.) Star states that on Thursday last, Mr. William R. Hughtlett purchased of Mr. John S. Martin four male servants, for which he paid four thousand and fifty dollars—being \$1,125 each, which is the heaviest price ever paid for servants in that section of the country.

The Arab ship, *Euxine*, from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail, which left London on the 24th of June, foundered at sea, twenty miles from Aden. The mails, consisting of 68 boxes, were lost, and 179 out of 190 Arabs, including Lascars, the mail agent, perished.

**Whig Nominations.**—The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated John W. Stokes for the State Senate, and Wm. John Young, Jacob S. Roberts, Robert B. Salter, James Scott, and John D. Lemon, for the Assembly.

**New Coin.**—Little bits of gold, of the value of twenty-five cents, are now being coined in California. On one side is a perfect head surrounded with eleven stars, opposite side quarter dollar surrounded with a wreath. A few have made their way to the States.

A snake, twenty-one feet six inches in length, was lately seen in Bedford Valley, near Cumberland, Md. After being seen by his skin, which was found and measured.

David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn County, Indiana, aged 103 years 2 months and 10 days. He had, at different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death was the father of forty-seven children! This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week.

**The Points Re.**—The Boston Herald states that this blight has appeared in many parts of New Hampshire, and that in some places the odor of the fields affected is very offensive.

**There seems no longer any room to doubt the Christian character of the Ohio insurance.** Foreign papers brought by the Arabia convey from attentions of the West from various reliable sources. We long ago published a statement respecting the Christianity of the leader of the rebels, Tien-Teh, based upon the declarations made by an American Protestant Missionary, who claimed to have been his teacher, and who remembered him well.

Three very interesting young ladies are exhibited at present in Boston. One of them, a Miss Norton, sixteen years old, measures 7 feet 2 inches in height; the second, Miss Briggs, measures but thirty-one inches in height, and the third, a Miss Taylor, only seven years old, weighs 200 Pounds.

A large fire occurred at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, on the 22d inst. Property to the value of \$100,000 was destroyed, the fire extending over a whole square in the centre of the town.

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**A Magnificent Scheme.**—The Savannah News learns that a distinguished gentleman of Georgia, who visited Europe, has succeeded in organizing a company, with a capital of ten millions sterling, for the purpose of establishing a more direct route of transportation thence between New York, San Francisco and China. The object of the company is to construct a railroad-district from Savannah to Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, and another road from the Gulf to the Pacific. The connection on the Atlantic, the Gulf and Pacific, are to be made with first class steamers—the time between San Francisco and New York to be reduced to from fifteen to eighteen days.

The Canadian railroads and canals are the great works of the age. The Grand Trunk Railway, connecting the Atlantic coast with the West, and the magnificent Tubular Bridge, to span the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, will excite the wonder of the world. The bridge alone is estimated to cost ten millions of dollars, and the whole line fifty millions. This is to be connected with Europe by a line of steamers, the first of which is now building, of ten thousand tons each. The Rideau Canal, 126 miles long, navigable for large ships and steamers, cost \$5,000,000.

**The New Comet Visible.**—Prof. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, states that the Comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Kinkorfues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward.

This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote.

**Singular Phenomenon.**—In Patterson, N. J., last week, a little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon.

**Deer Killed by the Cars.**—The locomotive attached to the passenger train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, ran into a drove of deer, near Pine station, a few nights since, killing several of them, which were found near the track the next morning. They were probably attracted by the light of the locomotive.

**Emigration to Iowa.**—It is stated that Iowa is rapidly increasing in population. The whole interior is said to be full of settlers. A hundred emigrants were met in one day, recently, by a traveler. \$34,250 were received at the land office in about six weeks, over and above all lands entered with warrants, which will reach a very large amount. The entries were all by actual settlers.

**Death of a Sister of Charity.**—The New Orleans Picayune announces the death of another of those women, whose lives are devoted to the alleviation of the sick and care of the dying. Sister Octavia McFadden died on the 13th, in the Charity Hospital, a victim to her exertions in the cause of suffering humanity. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, aged 40 years, and went to the hospital in 1846.

Some negroes, belonging to a bachelor gentleman, not far from Paulding, Mississippi, amused themselves by blowing him up one night with a keg of gunpowder. He was projected through the roof and fatally burned.

**An Old Fashion Revival.**—One of our most respectable citizens appeared yesterday in breeches with knee buckles. It being his first appearance in the ancient costume, he elicited much attention. —Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

**Murder in York.**—On the 13th instant, Perry Cox, alias Perry Hartman, a colored barber, of York, Pa., was arrested on the charge of shooting and wounding Mary Ann Spence, his wife's sister. Subsequently the wounded woman died, but unfortunately, previous to her death, Perry was released on \$500 bail, and has not been heard of since.

**The Shoe Business in Lynn.**—The town of Lynn, Mass., contains 155 shoe factories, which give employment to 10,466 persons of both sexes in the manufacture of shoes.

**14 Days Later from California.**  
The steamship Northern Light, Capt. T. Miner, from San Juan de Nicaragua, Aug. 15, with date from San Francisco to the 1st of August, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night.

She brings 600 passengers, and \$1,124,956 in gold on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

The N. L. made the time through from San Francisco to New York in 22 days and 8 hours, the shortest time ever made between the two places. She connected with the Corcoran, which ship left San Francisco August 1.

The present season is highly favorable to mining operations in all the gold districts; the miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly for the use of improved means for extracting the metal. From present appearances, the total production of gold for the six months commencing with the 1st of June, will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, at larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.

A Chinese Mission is to be established in San Francisco. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed to erect a building to be used as a church and school-house.

Two more men were hung by the populace in Chihuahua county, one on the chair of horro standing, and the other of murder.

**Capture and Death of Joaquin the Bandit.**  
The famous bandit, Joaquin, whose name is associated with a hundred deeds of blood, has at last been captured. The Company of State Rangers, under the command of Love, have been diligent in their search for the robber and his band, ever since their organization. It is reported that they have encountered the robber-chief himself, at the head of his band, at a place called Pancho Pass. A desperate fight ensued—the robbers, well mounted, attempted to fly, but being closely pressed by the Rangers, they kept up a running fight until Joaquin and one of his lieutenants were killed; two others were taken prisoners, and three managed to make their escape. Several of their horses fell into the hands of the Rangers.

The victims hiding further pursuit of the fugitives useless, cut off the head of Joaquin and placed it on a pike, to be brot to the settlements as a proof that the veritable robber himself had been killed.

**The Pestilence in New Orleans.**  
At the meeting in Washington, the other evening, for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, Professor De Bow, one of the speakers, said:

"New Orleans did not ask assistance for herself, but for the thousands of unfortunate strangers cast upon her shores. It may be of interest to know that in the six years preceding 1850, the total of admissions in the charity hospital of that city was sixty thousand, of which seven hundred only were of citizens of Louisiana, ten thousand of other States, and nearly fifty thousand foreigners. In 1850 there were nine thousand six hundred and eighty deaths in the city, of which only one thousand were known to be citizens, the remainder foreigners, and from other States unknown."

In 1849 the number of admissions in the charity hospital was eighteen thousand and six hundred and eighty, of which two hundred and forty were citizens, fifteen hundred from other States, and over fifteen thousand foreigners. The annual average expense is \$60,000, paid by the State at \$15,000 to \$20,000, being nearly thirty per cent., while her share of patients is only a little over one per cent. Howard Society, chartered in 1839, which exists exclusively by charity, will perhaps treat fifteen hundred or two thousand cases. The whole mortality by fever may reach seven thousand, above ten per cent. of her residents now, or one death to every other house, and perhaps require in charity for thirty thousand cases, half of which will be necessitous, \$100,000 from all sources.

A letter dated New Orleans, August 14, says:

"People begin to die here in a way that does not resemble the yellow fever. Within a few days many have died in less than twenty-four hours after being taken, and almost immediately after the breath has left the body it turns spotted, being covered all over with black spots, so that it is supposed that there is some other pestilence among us beside yellow fever. Some think it is the plague—same as was so fatal in Rio Janeiro last year. It is enough, however, for us to know that from 240 to 250 daily die by the prevailing epidemic. Our cemetery reports of interments by no means include all; many are hurried out of the city, and die and are buried in the country. I have never before seen so much alarm and confusion about sickness in this city; all flee who can get away. It rains every day, and a hot sun is stewing us up when not raining."

**Singular Suicide.**—The Cincinnati Commercial, of August 16, contains the following:

A man named Peter Miller committed suicide yesterday afternoon, under the following circumstances. Although recently married, his household had been but a scene of discord and unquiet since the day of the nuptial ceremony; becoming tired of living so unharmoniously with his new wife, he seized a hatchet and inflicted a severe cut on his hand; he then ran with the blood streaming from his wound, to the depot of the Little Miami Railway, just as the downward mail train was coming in, four wheels passed over the unfortunate man's waist and right shoulder, laterally, mangle him in a horrid manner. He was picked up, still alive, and carried to his residence, on Kilgill street, where it is said, he was refused admittance by his wife. He was then taken to the Commercial Hospital, where he is now lying in a critical and hopeless condition.

Rev. Theodore Clapp was in Boston when the yellow fever commenced raging violently in New Orleans, and intended remaining until November, but it is stated, considering it his duty to assist the afflicted, he immediately returned home.

**The Shoe Business in Lynn.**—The town of Lynn, Mass., contains 155 shoe factories, which give employment to 10,466 persons of both sexes in the manufacture of shoes.

**Sale of the State Works.**  
A project often suggested, but without success, is once more upon the tapis in Pennsylvania. The public works have not only become, in the hands of political demagogues, so powerful an engine of corruption, and have been so long and so grossly mismanaged, their revenues have been so regularly diminished by population and fraud, and the State debt so constantly and so heavily increased to aid them, that the people have grown weary of the twenty years' attempt to make them profitable. It is a curious fact that the present motion for the sale of these improvements comes from the Democratic party, the very organization which has so long persecuted them to base purposes. It is not difficult to understand this phenomenon.

In Pennsylvania, as in most other States, the Democratic party for years, has been divided into two powerful and bitterly hostile factions, one in the warfare of these two, which is predominant has used the Executive influence and patronage of the Canal Board with malignant effect. A natural consequence is that the others are hostile under this tyranny, and desire the sale of the Public Works, as the only sure method of getting rid of it. The movement has been warmly endorsed in several strong Democratic counties, and appears to be much more among Whigs, Democrats, and Independents. Of course, the faction which controls the Canal Board is opposed to the policy, and all its partisans are out in full cry against it.

The subject is one deserving of very careful consideration, disconnected from political contention or feelings, and should properly be discussed only as a measure of public economy. A long and patient trial has been given to these works, and the people of the State have shown them every possible favor, in the hope that they might at length become remunerative, and cease to defray the vast debt incurred in making them. Their expectations have been doomed to continual disappointment. During the ten years extending from 1842 to 1851, inclusive, the tolls increased very prominently, presenting the following exhibit:

|      |              |
|------|--------------|
| 1842 | \$940,313.09 |
| 1843 | 1,017,841.12 |
| 1844 | 1,107,609.40 |
| 1845 | 1,200,470.43 |
| 1846 | 1,295,704.76 |
| 1847 | 1,381,375.81 |
| 1848 | 1,468,344.00 |
| 1849 | 1,553,277.72 |
| 1850 | 1,708,209.48 |
| 1851 | 1,798,624.82 |

Apparently, this is a very gratifying increase, as the receipts were nearly doubled in ten years. But the debt of the State is about \$41,000,000, which, at six per cent. interest, requires an annual payment of \$2,460,000, and the expenses of the public works for the year 1851 were \$1,054,894, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$738,780.83. It is to be observed that the expenses keep pace with the receipts, increasing yearly in the same ratio. This is a very pretty balance-sheet for the study of political economists.

As this rate is no wonder that the State treasury is usually in a feeble condition. Not the receipts increase so well year after year—that is the last annually proclaimed by the Canal Commissioners in their report to deceive the people—Ay, they do increase, but the expenses increase also, and we are none the better off for the improved business done. In ten years the receipts nearly doubled. Suppose we calculate that in ten years more, from 1851, the receipts will double again, though there is little prospect of it. Then the annual receipts in the year 1861 will be about three and a half millions of dollars. Let us suppose that the expenses will not increase above their present annual amount, (which would be rather astonishing), and what would be the net balance? Simply about one and a half millions of dollars. And with this we would have to pay the annual interest, of \$2,460,000.

This is not a very cheering prospect, and we are not surprised at the efforts to sell these expensive works. Two good conventions would result from such a proceeding. The State Government would be rid of a great engine of political corruption, and the State would diminish her liabilities by securing a good price for the works from private corporations, in whose hands they could be made far more profitable than they could possibly be in the hands of government officials. Extravagant waste and careless neglect seem to be the indispensable concomitants of their present administration, and the public interest are made secondary to political considerations.

**North American.**  
About as good an instance illustrative and confirmatory of the aphorism that there is "love at first sight," as often transpires in this queer world, came under the observation of one of the youthful Charons who navigate, pendulum-like, the queerly-fair and silvery Ohio (in other words a ferryman) yesterday. A Cincinnatiian crossed to one of the Kentucky towns, and seeing a lady take passage for Ohio, was fascinated, and concluded to go back. The lady had in her hand a daguerreotype, and the young Cincinnatiian told the audacity to ask to look at it that he might judge of its artistic beauty. The likeness was handed to him, and in a moment his assurance had so grown with his enthusiasm that he begged to keep the counterfeit presentment. The lady told him that the picture went only with its bright original, and he then played for both, and was accepted. The happy pair left the boat in company. —Cincinnati Commercial of August 3.

England is so deeply engaged in Manufactures, that she brings a large portion of her breadstuffs and provisions, as well as the raw material for her manufactures, from every part of her world. During the first twenty-seven weeks of the present year the importation of flour and wheat alone into the port of Great Britain was equal to 16,101,372 bushels of wheat.

The quantity was brought from forty-eight different ports in all climates. The first began with the northern port of Russia, (Archangel), and ends with Port. It is a curious fact every European State, including Egypt and the west of Africa, the Philippine Islands and the Brazil, Australia, and the United States of North America.

**Regal Feting.**—The Grand Jury at Lexington, Kentucky, have indicted thirteen persons for unlawfully voting and three for perjury at the late Congressional election in the Kentucky district.

**Chink.**  
The news from China continues to be of the most extraordinary character. The insurrections are carrying all before them. The most singular fact connected with it is the religious doctrine professed by the insurgents. Upon this subject we copy the following:

From the London Times, Aug. 2.  
The intelligence we continue to receive from China is of a very extraordinary and wonderful character. The insurrectionary movement of the disciples of Tai-ping-wang, which is interpreted to mean "the Prince of Peace," has nowhere been effectually resisted by the Imperial troops, and on every point on which the Mandarins and the Manchoo authorities have been attacked, they have been routed and overthrown. The British Plenipotentiary in China proceeded, as we have already stated, toward the end of April, in the steamer stationer, Harmer, up the Yang-tse-kiang, to confer with the chiefs of the rebellion, and to announce to them the neutrality of the British Government.

The object of this expedition not being at first clearly understood, the Harmer was repeatedly fired upon from the forts along the river, but succeeded in making good her voyage without loss of life. As Sir George Bonham approached Nankin, a singular indication was seen of the "sudden change effected in the religious opinions of the Chinese, for the river was strewn with floating fragments of wooden idols, like the figure heads of ships scattered from a wreck. Shortly afterwards, the insurrection broke out, and a letter from Sir George Bonham was communicated to the Chinese chiefs, in which he appears to recognize their claim to the title of sovereign authority. The natives viewed the ship freely, and great cordiality and eagerness to trade were manifested. Two interpreters succeeded in obtaining copies of some of the religious books circulated among the rebels, and it is impossible to doubt that they are derived from the Old and New Testaments, with a slight adaptation to the manners of the Chinese Empire. Thus, in the commentary on the seventh commandment, we are informed that smoking opium is to be considered as included in the crime of adultery.

The converts and thinkings to be based by the faithful in the various missions of life are expressly offered "through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin." The form of praise is evidently taken from the Christian doxology; the observance of the Sabbath is enjoined, and the whole dispensation of the Old and New Testaments is set forth in a poem of psalm, called the "Trimestral Classic," which is one of the most singular productions we can remember to have perused. In point of morals and language, the conduct of the new sect is described as extremely decorous, and strikingly different from the usual habits of the Chinese.

In a few—Two of the citizens of this place went to Bonoboro camp on Wednesday last, and at a late hour on that night started for home, and, after running out the different themes of conversation, both of them at one and the same time felt inclined to take a snooze, and while locked together in the quiet embrace of Morpheus, and dreaming, no doubt, of a speedy and safe arrival at home, some bold, wide-awake chap, stepped quietly up and released him some distance off, and tied him to a tree in the woods. It is no use to say that their surprise can neither be imagined nor described when they became released from the power of the sleepy god, to find themselves minus horse and harness. They did not even know where they were, but resolved to go to the nearest building, which proved to be the house of an acquaintance, who kindly brought them to town next morning. —Centreville, Md. Times.

The great earthquake at Cumana, Venezuela, on the 15th ultimo, destroyed three churches, the castle of San Antonio, (the last prison of Genl. Paez), the theatre, the charity hospital, that of the Lazarines, the college, the government house, &c. Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and those which were not entirely ruined, have been greatly injured and left uninhabitable. The loss in property alone amounts to millions of dollars, besides the immense loss of life. It is stated that deep openings were formed in the earth in different places, and from them rose boiling water. The sea retired at the beginning several yards from the coast, and then rose above its level and surrounded the city. The river Manzanares, which flows through the middle of the town, also rose several feet, while the bridge fell which connects the inhabitants on both sides. Hundreds of survivors were left houseless and penniless.

**An Incident of the Epidemic at New Orleans.**—The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th inst., records the following sorrowful incident:

"We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday, on Noyades street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a careworn and troubled countenance, his eyes were sunken and his cheeks were hollow, and were but left his face pale and his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when we last saw him. We asked him if he had been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change? 'Alas!' he replied, 'a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—I buried the last one yesterday.' We were staggered; it was indeed enough to turn the darkest hairs to snowy whiteness. And yet it is

## A Divorce Case.

The Norristown Herald has the following notice of a divorce case decided in that court last week:

"This was a libel in Divorce, and prayer for Alimony, filed by Susanna, against her husband, Ludwig Schittler, on the ground of desertion. It appears these parties were married in 1838, and lived in the township of Frederick, where, after the nuptials, it appears, they dwelt up to 1851, when the said Ludwig, finding his home too hot, departed from the same. Ludwig is at the present period of his eventful history 86 years and Susanna 60. It was alleged on the part of the husband, first: that he did not desert, and if he did, it was because he was driven away by the ill treatment of his wife. There was a great amount of testimony in the case on each side, and somewhat conflicting. It was in evidence that the said Susanna had on one occasion shut her husband in the cellar, because he counted the pines. On another occasion, she pushed him out of doors, and choked him, for calling her a *Chiffre thief*—while she contended that he was a *house-cracker*. With regard to the said Ludwig, it was in evidence that he was somewhat parsimonious; that he took the wood out of the stove, sold the dried beef, &c., and on one occasion spit on the bread and butter of the said Susanna, while at the table. The testimony was chiefly of this character, and the 'choice bits' just given are sufficient to express the general character of the case.—The Court refused to grant the Divorce, and directed each party to pay their own costs."

We have private advices from New Orleans, says the New York Tribune, which reveal the astounding and alarming fact that the clothes and soiled linen, sick-chamber rage, and so forth, of persons dying of the Yellow Fever, and Malaria, are shipped to this city by rail speculators.—Our authorities should immediately be on the alert, or we shall have the pestilence in the midst of us. Rag men, of whom there is a great number in New Orleans, on being asked what they did with these rags and clothes, which they were picking up, referred our informant to several places where they were purchased. With some friends, he went to a rag-buyer's depot, who informed him that the rags were sent to N. York, and that a lot had been shipped the day before! Look out, therefore, for the pestilence messengers.

At the Charity Hospital the bodies are put into the coffin washed, and the clothing of the deceased sold to the highest bidder. Such are our private advices, and nineteen bodies so treated came under our informant's notice. These sales take place once a week. Our letter further remarks that when the rag shippers learned of the exposure likely to be made of their shipments, they would put up their rags in casks to secrete them the better. Most of the clothing taken from the deceased victims, is covered with black sand!

**Ratio of Mortality at New Orleans.**—On the supposition that the population of New Orleans at the present time does not exceed 80,000, the ratio of deaths week before last was one out of every fifty persons. The same ratio of mortality in New York city would give ten thousand deaths weekly. In four weeks, more persons died in New Orleans than for the whole of last year in Boston.

**Official Visit to the West.**—On Friday week the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, George W. Manypenny, Esq., left Washington on a mission to the frontier Indian tribes of Nebraska. The leading feature of the duties with which he is charged will be to enter into negotiations with the various tribes west of Iowa and Missouri, on the part of the President of the United States, with a view to preliminary arrangements for a recession of their rights under treaties to the separate tribal condition they now maintain, and a purchase of the soil within their respective reservations. This is done in conformity with the act of Congress of last session, and is intended as a first step towards the organization of a considerable portion of the Indian territory into a new Territory of a character similar to Minnesota, Oregon, &c.

It is a fact known to science that when we have a warm season in this country the reverse is experienced in Europe. While it has been so hot and sultry here for the last few weeks, in Europe it has been cold and inclement. The circumstance is accounted for in this way: that the zones of innumerable asteroids in their revolution are now in such a position between the earth and the sun as to shut off the solar rays from the Eastern Hemisphere, and to leave them to strike without obstruction upon the Western. To these same asteroids are ascribed those phenomena of "dark days" which, at several different periods, have astonished the people of the earth.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**Sudden Death from Frigate.**—A young lady named Pierce, from one of the towns on Cape Cod, who was visiting friends in Blue Point, (Me.) in returning from a visit to the sea shore on Tuesday evening, with a friend, instead of taking the public road, took a path across a pasture, where were a few cows, who were playing together, and joining horns in sportive contest, which frightened the girl who supposed they would attack her, and notwithstanding the assurances of safety by her companion, who was familiar with such demonstrations, she fell into convulsions from fear, probably ruptured a blood-vessel internally and died in three hours afterwards. She was an orphan girl, about twenty-three years old, and was greatly beloved among her acquaintances and friends.

**Norman Mode of Collecting Debts.**—When a man refuses to pay a debt among the Normans, they send three officers called "chiffres" who take their station in front of the debtor's house, each with a jack knife and a bundle of sticks, and whistle away, day after day, till the delinquent knocks under. It is said that the remedy seldom fails.

A gentleman from New Haven has caught in his garden since the 10th of June, with twenty-four wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with molasses and vinegar, over three bushels of flies, bugs, millers, &c. The bottles were hung upon his garden fence. During the first seven days the amount of flies, &c., caught was forty-two solid quart.

**Protestant Missionaries in China.**—A recent number of the Chinese Repository says that since 1807, one hundred and fifty Protestant missionaries have labored in China, of whom seventy-three are still living, and remain in active labor, while five are absent from ill health and other causes. Of the remaining seventy-three, twenty-five died in the field of labor, or on the passage home, including four who were drowned, and three who met a violent death at the hands of the natives. Forty-eight have retired—most of them on account of their own ill-health or that of their families—but some of them through discouragement at the little progress they made in learning the Chinese language.

**Prevention of Railroad Accidents.**—In Prussia, every station, however small, and however near to the next one, has telegraphic communication with it, to signal a clear line and no stoppage. The plan adopted is very simple, the wires being put into requisition as the train leaves the station. The current operates on hammer, which strike large bells—the return current producing a like effect at the starting point—and although the train be at full speed, the sound is sufficiently loud for the guard to hear the bells, and to know there is no stoppage at the next station, where he may expect a similar signal for the succeeding one. Should he not hear the bells, then he knows he must stop.

**Shed, Wife and Widow in one Day.**—An instance recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife and a widow in one day. Mrs. Connel, wife of a man who was so cruelly murdered on Front street, in that city, last week, had married her husband in the morning of the same day on which the fatal affair occurred.—At noon a maid, at noon a wife, at evening a widow!

**Cruelty to Passengers on Board an Emigrant Ship.**—An inquest was held in New York on Monday, upon the body of Alexander Torrens, a native of Scotland, 20 years of age, who died from the effects of improper treatment received by him while on board the ship Constellation, which vessel arrived from Liverpool about a month since, with 900 passengers. During the trip there were 24 deaths on board, principally children. All the evidence, it is alleged, went to show that the passengers suffered terribly for want of sufficient and proper food, and the jury rendered a verdict that it caused the death of Torrens. The matter is to be fully investigated.

**A Ballroom Running with a Locomotive.**—F. M. Marion, in an account of a balloon ascension which he made at Norristown, Pa., last Friday, says:

"I was just thirty-five minutes coming 10 miles; the locomotive started with me, but I soon left her far in the rear. They have told me since that they kept in sight till they got to Manayunk, then they lost sight of me."

**A Burglar Wounded by a Female.**—On Friday morning Mrs. Christiana Brennan, living in New York, was awakened from her sleep, and upon getting up discovered that a burglar was in the act of forcing open the window of her room. She rose quietly, and aiming herself with a large carving knife, took a position by the side of the window, and just as the burglar got his head fairly in, she gave him a cut across the face with the sharp edge of the knife. The fellow hung on to the window sill for a moment or two, then let him-self down and took to his heels and escaped.

**Col. Fremont and the Pacific Railroad.**—We learn from the New York Courier that Col. Fremont has just left that city for St. Louis, from which point he will immediately set out over the plains with a suitable party for California. He goes to examine the route for the Pacific Railroad along the great depression which he believes to exist in the Rocky Mountains. He expects to reach California in November, and will immediately turn upon his steps and retrace his course to the States, in order to observe with accuracy the depths of the snows along the line, and the degree of obstruction which they will interpose to a railroad. His design is full of daring, and worthy of the intrepid and adventurous spirit which he has displayed in former explorations.

A writer from the South says: It may be new to most of your readers, that there is danger of New Orleans just becoming an inland town. The Bayou Plaquemine (a branch of the Mississippi) which sets off in nearly a straight line for the Gulf of Mexico, is rapidly enlarging itself. And unless something is done to check its progress, it will in a few years become the main channel. The Plaquemine sets off about 125 miles north of New Orleans, and, owing to the straight course of its channel, it is no further from the Gulf of Mexico. Hence, a gain of 125 miles for these who go to the Upper Mississippi by the Plaquemine.

**The Oldest Woman in Pennsylvania.**—There is said to be, at this time, residing in the vicinity of Lancaster, Pa., an old lady named Elizabeth Radcliff, who has reached the advanced age of one hundred and two years, and has enjoyed unusually good health up to this time. She went out on the 11th inst. to the millrace of her son, which is close by, to try what luck she would have in catching some of the funny tribe, but without any success.

**Texas Improving.**—The Texas correspondent of the New York Times estimates that upwards of two thousand emigrants have settled in Texas within the past year. Railroad and Common School Education are the two prominent topics of conversation. The next Legislature, it is thought, will appoint a commission to mature a scheme for the State, to embrace the whole course of a complete education, from the lowest Primary School to one or more State Universities.

**Crime in Mexico.**—The New Orleans Bee says that the Mexican newspapers "absolutely teem with accounts of the murders and robberies committed by the Indians in Coahuila, Durango, and other States." These barbarians assassinate all the men they can find unarmed, steal the cattle, and carry off the women and children. In some instances they have beaten the troops sent against them, while in others they have been worsted, and forced to deliver up their captives and plunder.

## An Elopement Extraordinary.

We are enabled to give our readers the full particulars of an affair to which we fully alluded yesterday. The elopement has aroused considerable feeling in Akron, and all are justly indignant at the perfidy of the wife. On Monday morning last, Mrs. John Boardman left the house of her husband, in Akron. She took the cars and started for Cleveland. Before leaving she paid a \$100 note, the property of her husband, went to the store and purchased \$60 worth of jewelry, leaving the note as security. She had also received \$10 from her husband that morning. She purchased a quantity of dry-goods, &c., for clothing, and carried from her home a number of articles of clothing. She left two children. Before starting, she took them to a neighbor's house, and proposed to leave them in charge of a lady acquaintance. This lady, not wishing to be troubled with them, demurred. The youngest was crying, and the inhuman mother remarked, "the little devil won't squall much, for I have given him a good dose of laudanum." And the laudanum had its effect so severely that medical aid was afterwards required to prevent the child's death. Mrs. Boardman arrived in this city on Monday, and stopped at the Johnson house. She had previously made an agreement with her paramour, to meet him on Sunday, in this city; but not keeping the engagement, he (who he is, or what his name is, unknown,) had gone to Toledo, leaving a letter directing her to come on immediately. She received this letter, and that evening went to Toledo. Her husband followed in pursuit on Tuesday.—We learn that he is so thoroughly disgusted with the treachery of his wife, that he desires nothing further than to regain what property she took from him. This woman (Miss Hobbs previous to marriage) is but nineteen years of age, and possesses most remarkable and fascinating personal attractions. Her husband is a respectable citizen of Akron.

[Cleveland Plaindealer, August 12.]

**Emigration.**—During the spring quarter of the present year, 115,959 emigrants sailed from all the ports of the United Kingdom, of whom 76,046 left Liverpool, 10,619 London, 8,752 Glasgow and Greenock, and 16,993 the ports of Ireland—from which it appears that nearly two-thirds of the whole emigration passed through Liverpool. As regards the destination of the emigrants, more than two-thirds, or 78,205 came to the United States, while 20,107 went to British America, 17,152 to the Australian colonies, and 495 to other places. All the attractions of the Australian gold placers do not in any material degree affect the general tendency of migration to America. The Irish exodus continues unabated, the poorer classes being constantly on the go, and money pouring from the U. States to aid it.

**Another Great Cave in Kentucky.**—Mr. G. P. McLane, of Mississippi, and others, partially explored a cave last week in Mublenberg county, about ten miles south of Greenville. The cave was first discovered last winter by a person who tracked several racoons into it. Mr. McLane and his companions went in, as they supposed, about two miles, when they came to a pit, which they could not pass for the want of a ladder, but they saw that the cave extended beyond. While traveling the two miles they discovered eight or ten branches leading off in different directions, some of them apparently larger than the direct avenue.—A petrified monkey, as perfect in shape as if it were alive, was found in the cave some weeks ago, and we understand that it has been sent to the World's Fair in N. York.—*Louisville Journal.*

**Suicidal Mania.**—For sometime suicides have multiplied to a frightful degree in Paris. Each day new cases of this epidemic are announced. The plague reigns in all classes of society. From all quarters, this contempt of life, this want of courage against the sufferings, the passions, the wretchedness of life, the infirmities of the body and the depression of the soul, bursts forth. The victims are persons of every condition and of all ages; young people carried away by the impetuosity of the blood and the delirium of imagination; men of mature age, disenchanted and disappointed in their hopes; old men, overtaken by poverty or subdued by grief. But the greater number are the young. The more life is buoyant, exultant, and crowded with glorious hopes, the more easily is it renounced, under frivolous pretenses and without regret.

The common pretext of these young people is a thwarted love—a marriage prevented by parental interference. Love unrequited or betrayed produces no catastrophe; but it is love returned—love so near fulfillment, which is overwhelmed with despair. Lovers separated in life facilitate themselves with the idea that in doing together they will be reunited by this double suicide—which is the consummation of a duplicate egotism.—*Courier des Etats Unis.*

**A Gentle Climate.**—A letter from La-hama, Sandwich Islands, gives a table of the weather for 1844 and 1845, and says: "At a single glance it will be seen that in winter, the thermometer stands no lower than 72, and in the summer season, no higher than 85 or 84. During the winter, and at a height not exceeding one thousand feet above the sea, a person's thoughts scarcely dwell seriously on the necessity of fire; and during the summer, as far down as the lowest plains, there is usually a fine sea or land breeze which is decidedly agreeable."

**Price of Commissions in the British Army.**—It is well known that commissions are bought and sold in the British army.—The prices are regulated by law. A lieutenant colonel in the Foot Guards, (which is the highest rank that can be purchased) is held at 47,250 sterling, and so down to the ensign, which costs 41,200. In the line, the price of the same commissions is 43,500 and 44,500, but these places are often purchased at much higher rates.

**Gettysburg & Hanover Railroad.**  
A meeting of the Directors of the "Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad Company" will be held at their Office, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.  
Aug. 22. R. MURPHY, Treas.

## Singular Case.

The Exeter News Letter states that a gentleman residing in that town owns a cow which he does not send out to pasture or into the street, such is her malicious disposition and perfect hatred of the human species, and especially of women and children. The owner of the cow also has a cat upon his premises, and although the gentlest treatment and all the blandishments of the dairy have been proffered it, no person has been able to lay hands upon it or even to lure it into the house.

Strange as it may seem, those two wild animals have the best understanding between themselves, and appear to be perfectly happy in each other's company. While few persons dare approach to the head of the cow, the cat sleeps in her manger, or upon her back, eating with the cow from the same pail, and receiving the kindest treatment from her.

**A Thief Paying Dearly.**—Somebody stole a watermelon from a patch in Fitchburg, Mass., the other night, and left a pocketbook on the ground containing \$500. The proprietor of the patch advertised that he has a few more melons left.

**"I DIGEST IT."** Such is the true meaning of the word "Digest," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluids or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. An art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders Good Eating perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in another page of this paper.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Aug. 27.

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| Flour,       | 55 00 to 5 12 |
| Wheat,       | 1 08 to 1 12  |
| Rye,         | 67 to 68      |
| Corn,        | 30 to 32      |
| Oats,        | 23 to 25      |
| Cloverseed,  | 5 75 to 6 00  |
| Timothyseed, | 3 00 to 3 25  |
| Flaxseed,    | 1 18 to 1 20  |
| Cattle,      | 6 50 to 8 25  |

YORK—Aug. 26.

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Flour, per bbl., from stores, | \$7 25   |
| Do., from wagons,             | 4 75     |
| Wheat, per bushel,            | 1 00 1/2 |
| Rye,                          | 73       |
| Corn,                         | 55       |
| Oats,                         | 37       |
| Timothy Seed, per bushel,     | 2 00     |
| Clover Seed,                  | 5 00     |
| Flax Seed,                    | 1 25     |
| Plaster Paris, per ton,       | 6 50     |

HANOVER—Aug. 25.

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Flour, (from Wagons),   | \$4 50   |
| Do. (Retail),           | 5 50     |
| Wheat, per bushel,      | 1 05 1/2 |
| Rye,                    | 70       |
| Corn,                   | 53       |
| Oats,                   | 35       |
| Timothy Seed,           | 2 50     |
| Clover Seed,            | 4 00 1/2 |
| Flax Seed,              | 1 12     |
| Plaster Paris, per ton, | 6 25     |

## Married.

On Wednesday morning last, by Rev. Robert Johnston, WILLIAM KING, Esq. of Adams township, to MISS ELIZABETH LINDSEY, daughter of JAMES LINDSEY, Esq. of Gettysburg. On the 18th inst. by Rev. J. D. Clark, Mr. PHILIP A. McNEIL, of Mechanicsville, to Miss ELIZABETH LINDSEY, daughter of the late Mr. Philip, of Mechanicsville.

On the 18th inst. by Rev. J. D. Clark, Mr. GEORGE W. SPURZ, Esq. of Adams township, to Miss ELIZABETH LINDSEY, daughter of the late Mr. Philip, of Mechanicsville. On the 18th inst. by Rev. J. D. Clark, Mr. PHILIP A. McNEIL, of Mechanicsville, to Miss ELIZABETH LINDSEY, daughter of the late Mr. Philip, of Mechanicsville.

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## Tin Ware.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has on hand, at the shop nearly opposite Watkins' Globe Inn, York St., Gettysburg, and formerly kept by Andrew Polley, the largest and best assortment of TIN WARE in the County, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order.

**House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, Stove Work, &c.**  
With promptness, and in a workmanlike manner, with the best material. So well satisfied is he of the strength, neatness, and durability of his Ware, that he feels confident in warranting it equal to any made anywhere. Persons wanting Ware, are invited to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell low.  
S. G. COOK.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 22.

## NURSERY TREES AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 8th of September next, THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, a large number of NURSERY TREES, grown in the Nursery of Leah Taylor, about two miles north of Arden, in Menallen township—about

## 2,000 five-year old Trees.

in a thrifty condition—and are all Apple. Attendance given, and terms made known on day of sale, by LEAH TAYLOR.  
Aug. 22.

## FOR SALE.

A Small Lot of Ground, in Liberty township, Adams county, near Fairfield, on which is a handsome NEW HOUSE. Everything in it is in first-rate order, rendering it a very pleasant residence. It will be sold very low, and on the most accommodating terms. Inquire at the office of the "Sentinel."  
Aug. 15.

## NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE first number of the NINETEENTH VOLUME of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be issued on the 17th of September. We are grateful for the very liberal encouragement which we have received from our readers, and take this occasion to express our gratitude. We are also under many obligations to our contemporaries for favorable notices.

The next volume will be commenced with new and beautiful type, printed on paper manufactured expressly for this publication, of greatly increased weight and finer quality: this item alone will increase our yearly expenses over \$3,000; in addition to this, we shall increase our present able Editorial force, as it is our intention to continue the Scientific American, "the leading and most valuable practical Scientific Journal in the U. States." It will continue the unflinching advocate of all useful improvements, and it will fearlessly expose all unreliable and deceptive schemes pertaining to its character; [in this respect it has gained a reputation superior to any other work of the kind in the world.]

The circulation of the Scientific American during the present volume, has exceeded 18,000 copies per week. The edition on the new volume will be commenced with 23,000, which we feel confident will not be an over calculation. Subscribers, to ensure the numbers found in the commencement of the volume, should send in their subscriptions early, as many were disappointed in not obtaining the complete set of the present volume.

The Scientific American is in form suitable for binding, and each volume is accompanied with a full Index of all the subjects, which renders it an Encyclopedia of useful, scientific, and mechanical information, for present as well as future reference.

TERMS.

One copy, for One Year, \$2

Six Months, \$1

Five copies for Six Months, \$4

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

MUNN & CO.,

Aug. 29. 128 Fulton street, New York.

## Petition to Incorporate "John's Church."

BY virtue of an Order issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, notice is hereby given, that divers persons members of the EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, in the Borough of BEIRWICK, and vicinity, in the County aforesaid, having associated themselves for religious purposes, and being desirous to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation, or body politic, in law, have exhibited and presented to said Court, an instrument of writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, name and style under which they mean to associate; and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at November term next, decree and declare that the persons so associated shall, according to the articles and conditions in said instrument set forth and contained, become and be a corporation or body politic.

WM. W. PAXTON, Proth'y.

Aug. 22.

## NOTICE.

ANTHONY DEARDORFF, No. 10, Aug. T. 1853.

JOSEPH J. DEARDORFF, Vead. Exponas.

1853, August 16.—The moneys arising from the sale of the Real Estate in this case, considered as in Court, and Rule for distribution of the same, on the 20th day of September next.

Notice to all persons interested to be given by publication in one newspaper, published in Gettysburg, for three successive weeks prior to said day.

WM. W. PAXTON, Proth'y.

Aug. 22.

## TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until Tuesday the 19th day of September next, for building a WOODEN BRIDGE across Berwick Creek, on the road leading from Berlin to Dillsburg. The Bridge to be one span of 75 feet clear, and to be built after the style of the Bridge across Rock Creek, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge, can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting.

JACOB GRIEST,

ABRAHAM REYER, Comm'rs.

JOHN MICKLEY, Jr.,

Attest: J. ACHENBACH, Clerk.

Aug. 22.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 20th of September next, viz.:

100. The first account of John Eckenrode, and Peter A. Eckenrode, Administrators of the estate of John Eckenrode, dec'd.

101. The second account of Wm. McSherry, Administrator de bonis non, etm testamento annex, of the estate of Jacob Reiter, dec'd.

102. The second account of Philip Bishop, Administrator of Christian Bishop, dec'd.

103. The first account of John D. McPherson, Esq., Guardian of the person and estate of Hugh Latta, minor son of Ephraim Latta, late of Damsburg county, Pa., dec'd.

DANIEL PLANK, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 22, 1853.

## ELECTION.

Office Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company.

York, Aug. 9th, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, will be held at their office in this Borough, on Tuesday the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., for the election of a President and eight Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

Aug. 15.

## NOTICE.

Estate of George J. Hartzell, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE J. HARTZELL, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to call and make payment; and all those having claims are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

L. E. HARTZELL,

Attorneys, Gettysburg, Adams county.

Aug. 1.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "BANK OF GETTYSBURG," intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of their Charter, under the style of the "Bank of Gettysburg"—with banking privileges, and some capital, rights and privileges they now enjoy.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE SWOTE, Pres't.

June 20.

## Printing of every description.

Nearly & expeditiously executed at this office.

## A LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his 100, situated in Freedom township, Adams county, 5 miles from Gettysburg, near the road leading to Pottsville, containing

23 Acres, more or less,

adjoining lands of George Spangler, George Wolcott, and Joseph Crenshaw.

The improvements are a 12 story HOUSE, with a basement story.

The basement part is stone, and the other part log. Also, a new stable, with three-horse-draw and corn-crib; a log Shop near the house; a new stone Spring-house, with a never-failing spring running through it; also, another first-rate spring on the lot; a thriving young ORCHARD of Apples, Peaches, Plums and Pears. There is also a portion of TIMBER to the lot. Marsh-creek runs alongside of it.

Any person wishing to view the property, can do so by calling on the subscriber, living thereon.

HENRY MACKLEY,

Aug. 15.

## ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th of September next, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for 21 Managers of said Company, each member being entitled to one vote for each policy held by him.

D. A. BUELLER, Sec'y.

## Sale of the State Works.

A project often agitated, but without success, is once more upon the tapis in Pennsylvania. The public works have notoriously become, in the hands of political demagogues, so powerful an engine of corruption, and have been so long and so grossly mismanaged, their revenues have so regularly diminished by speculation and fraud, and the State debt so constantly and so heavily increased to aid them, that the people have grown weary of the twenty years' attempt to make them profitable. It is a curious fact that the present motion for the sale of these improvements comes from the Democratic party, the very organization which has so long perverted them to base purposes. It is not difficult to understand this phenomenon.

In Pennsylvania, as in most other States, the Democratic party has, for years, been divided into two powerful and bitterly hostile factions, and in the warfare of these two, that which is predominant has used the extensive influence and patronage of the Canal Board with malignant effect. A natural consequence is that the others are restless under this tyranny, and desire the sale of the Public Works, as the only sure method of getting rid of it. The movement has been warmly endorsed in several strong Democratic counties, and appears to find much favor among Whigs, Democrats, and Independents. Of course, the faction which controls the Canal Board is opposed to the policy, and all its partisans are out in full cry against it.

The subject is one deserving of very careful consideration, disconnected from political contention or brawling, and should properly be discussed only as a measure of public economy. A long and patient trial has been given to these works, and the people of the State have shown every possible favor, in the hope that they might at length become remunerative, and assist to defray the vast debt incurred in making them. Their expectations have been doomed to continual disappointment. During the ten years extending from 1842 to 1851, inclusive, the tolls increased very promisingly, presenting the following exhibit:

|      |              |
|------|--------------|
| 1842 | \$20,313 69  |
| 1843 | 1,017,841 12 |
| 1844 | 1,167,603 42 |
| 1845 | 1,190,979 33 |
| 1846 | 1,295,494 76 |
| 1847 | 1,581,575 87 |
| 1848 | 1,535,344 00 |
| 1849 | 1,635,277 72 |
| 1850 | 1,768,200 46 |
| 1851 | 1,793,624 82 |

Apparently, this is a very gratifying increase, as the receipts were nearly doubled in ten years. But the debt of the State is about \$41,000,000, which, at six per cent. interest, requires an annual payment of \$2,460,000, and the expenses of the public works for the year 1851 were \$1,004,894, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$738,780 33. It is to be observed that the expenses keep pace with the receipts, increasing yearly in the same ratio. This is a very pretty balance sheet for the study of political economists.

At this rate it is no wonder that the State treasury is usually in a feeble condition. But the receipts increase so well year after year—that is the fact annually proclaimed by the Canal Commissioners in their report to deceive the people. Aye, they do increase, but the expenses increase also, and we are none the better off for the improved business done. In ten years the receipts nearly doubled. Suppose we calculate that in ten years more from 1851, the receipts will double again, though there is little prospect of it. Then the annual receipts in the year 1861 will be about three and a half millions of dollars. Let us suppose that the expenses will not increase above their present annual amount, (which would be rather astonishing,) and what would be the net balance? Simply about one and a half millions of dollars. And with this we would have to pay the annual interest, of \$2,460,000.

This is not a very cheering prospect, and we are not surprised at the efforts to sell these expensive works. Two good conveniences would result from such a proceeding. The State Government would be rid of a great engine of political corruption, and the State would diminish her liabilities by securing a good price for the works from private corporations, in whose hands they could be made far more profitable than they could possibly be in the hands of government officials. Extravagant waste and careless neglect seem to be the indispensable concomitants of their present administration, and the public interests are made secondary to political considerations.

## [North American.]

About as good an instance illustrative and confirmatory of the aphorism that there is "love at first sight," as often transpires in this queer world, came under the observation of one of the youthful Charons who navigate, pendulum-like, the queenly-fair and silvery Ohio (in other words a ferryman) yesterday. A Cincinnatiian crossed to one of the Kentucky towns, and seeing a lady take passage for Ohio, was fascinated, and concluded to go back. The lady had in her hand a daguerreotype, and the young Cincinnatiian had the audacity to ask to look at it that he might judge of its artistic beauty. The likeness was handed to him, and in a moment his assurance had grown with his enthusiasm that he begged to keep the counterfeited presentment. The lady told him that the picture went only with its bright original, and he then paid for both, and was accepted. The happy pair left the boat in company.—*Cincinnati Commercial of August 4.*

England is so deeply engaged in Manufactures, that she brings a large portion of her breadstuffs and provisions, as well as the raw material for her manufactures, from every part of the world. During the first twenty-seven weeks of the present year the importation of flour and wheat alone into the ports of Great Britain was equal to 10,104,752 bushels of wheat. This quantity was brought from forty-eight different ports in all climates. The first begins with the northern port of Russia, (Archangel,) and ends with Peru. It includes almost every European State, including Egypt and the west of Africa, the Philippine Islands and the Brazil, Australia, and the United States of North America.

*Quil Tiding.*—The Grand Jury at Lexington, Kentucky, have indicted thirteen persons for illegal voting and three for perjury at the late Congressional election in the Ashland district.

## China.

The news from China continues to be of the most extraordinary character. The insurrectionists are carrying all before them. The most singular fact connected with it is the religious doctrines professed by the conquerors. Upon this subject we copy the following:

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

The intelligence we continue to receive from China is of a very extraordinary and eventful character. The great insurrectionary movement of the disciples of Tai-ping-wang, which is interpreted to mean "the Prince of Peace," has nowhere been effectually resisted by the Imperialist troops, and on every point on which the Mandarins and the Manchoo authorities have been attacked, they have been routed and overthrown. The British Plenipotentiary in China proceeded, as we have already stated, toward the end of April, in Her Majesty's steamer *Hermes*, up the Yang-tse-kiang, to confer with the chiefs of the rebellion, and to announce to them the neutrality of the British Government.

The object of this expedition not being at first clearly understood, the *Hermes* was repeatedly fired upon from the forts along the river, but she succeeded in making good her voyage without loss of life. As Sir George Bonham approached Nanking, a singular indication was seen of the sudden change effected in the religious opinions of the Chinese, for the river was strewn with floating fragments of wooden idols, like the figure heads of ships scattered from a wreck.

Shortly afterwards, the interpreters went on shore, and a letter from Sir George Bonham was communicated to the Chinese chiefs, in which he appears to recognize their claim to the title of sovereign authority. The natives visited the ship freely, and great cordiality and eagerness to trade seemed to prevail. The interpreters succeeded in obtaining copies of some of the religious books circulated among the new sect, and it is impossible to doubt that they are derived from the Old and New Testaments, with some slight adaptation to the manners of the Chinese Empire. Thus, in the commentary on the seventh commandment, we are informed that smoking opium is to be considered as included in the crime of adultery. The prayers and thanksgivings to be used by the faithful in the various occasions of life, are expressly offered "through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly brother, the Lord Jesus, who redeemed us from sin."

The form of praise is evidently taken from the Christian doxology, the observance of the Sabbath is enjoined, and the whole dispensation of the Old and New Testaments is set forth in a poem or psalm, called the "Trinitarian Classic," which is one of the most singular productions we can remember to have perused. In point of morals and language, the conduct of the new sect is described as extremely decorous, and strikingly different from the usual habits of the Chinese.

*In a Fix.*—Two of the citizens of this place went to Boonsboro' camp on Wednesday last, and at a late hour on that night started for home, and after running out the different themes of conversation, both of them at one and the same time felt inclined to take a snooze, and while locked profoundly in the quiet embrace of Morpheus, and dreaming, no doubt, of a speedy and safe arrival at home, some bold, *cide awake* chap, stepped quietly up and released their horse from its labors, and conveyed him some distance off, and tied him to a tree in the woods. It is no use to say that their surprise can neither be imagined nor described when they became released from the power of the sleepy god, to find themselves minus horse and harness. They did not even know where they were, but resolved to go to the nearest building, which proved to be the house of an acquaintance, who kindly brought them to town next morning.—*Centerville, Md. Times.*

The great earthquake at Cumana, Venezuela, on the 15th ultimo, destroyed three churches, the castle of San Antonio, (the last prison of Gen. Paez,) the theatre, the charity hospital, that of the Lazarines, the college, the government house, &c.—Almost all the private houses were also destroyed; and those which were not entirely ruined, have been greatly injured and left uninhabitable. The loss in property alone amounts to millions of dollars, besides the immense loss of life. It is stated that deep openings were formed in the earth in different places, and from them rose boiling water. The sea retired at the beginning several yards from the coast, and then rose above its level and surrounded the city.—The river Manzanares, which flows through the middle of the town, also rose several feet, while the bridge fell which connects the inhabitants on both sides. Hundreds of survivors were left homeless and penniless.

*An Incident of the Epidemic at New Orleans.*—The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th inst., records the following sorrowful incident:

"We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday, on Bayou street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a careworn and troubled countenance, his eyes were sunken and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left his foot-prints on his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when we last saw him. We asked him if he had been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change. 'Alas,' he replied, 'a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—I buried the last one yesterday.' We were assured; it was, indeed, enough to turn the darkest hairs to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city."

*Train in the Rhode Island Railroad Colony.*—The Governor's Inquest rendered their verdict in this case on Wednesday. They blame the managers of the rail for appointing a young and inexperienced a candidate to the Frederick W. Putnam, of the University train, through whose carelessness and want of judgment they declare the awful accident was occasioned. The jury also declare that the whole management of the road is bad, and that had the Providence train, in which, and the President and Superintendent of the road, started at the proper moment, the catastrophe might have been avoided. Mr. Putnam has been arrested and was charged with manslaughter before the Supreme Court next month, and held to bail in the case of \$10,000.



**GETTYSBURG:**  
Monday, August 29, 1853.  
**WHIG STATE TICKET.**  
For Canal Commissioner,  
MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.  
For Auditor General,  
A. K. MCCLURE, of Franklin.  
For Surgeon General,  
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clarion.  
For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
THOMAS A. BUDD, of Philadelphia.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES G. REED, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that DAVID MILLER, Esq. of East Berlin, is a candidate for nomination, as State Senator, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that JAMES C. ELLIS, Esq. of New Oxford, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that HENRY STAUDING, Esq. of Germany township, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that COL. JAMES L. NEXLEY, of Straban, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

**AN APPRENTICE**  
To the PRINTING BUSINESS will be taken at this Office. An immediate application is desired.

**Whig State Convention.**  
The Whig State Convention met at Huntingdon on Thursday last, and nominated THOMAS A. BUDD, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, for the unexpired term of the Supreme Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Gibson.

The Yellow Fever is still raging dreadfully at New Orleans, and the deaths are from two to three hundred per day, notwithstanding the decreased population.—The mortality is said to be greater than indicated by the daily report of interments. On Monday the number of deaths is said to have been over 315; and on Tuesday it exceeded 300! It is indeed an awful scourge upon that devoted city!

The cholera is on the decline at Cumberland, and the alarm has subsided.

Despatches from Vicksburg and Natchez state that the yellow fever is spreading with awful fatality in those cities—and that every body who can get away was leaving.

Accounts from Williamsport on Wednesday last, report that the cholera had again broken out, there were a number of new cases, and that Dr. Reuch died on Tuesday.

A similar disease broke out at Funkstown. Four sudden deaths occurred there—but there has been last week a decided improvement.

CARROLL SPENCE, Esq. of Baltimore county, has been appointed Resident Minister at Constantinople. He is a gentleman of talents and honor, and his appointment is creditable to the Administration.

A collision took place on Monday last, on the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad, by which six cars were shattered. No lives were lost, but several passengers were hurt.

A steamer arrived at St. Louis on Monday last, on board of which were twenty-four Mormon Missionaries, on their way for the Old World, to propagate their faith. They brought a block of marble donated by Utah to the Washington Monument.

*Graham's Magazine*, for September, is a choice number. It is very handsomely embellished and its contents are highly interesting. It has kept pace with the improvements of the day in periodicals, and is ever in the first rank.

The well-known Pearl Street House, in New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. The fire broke out in the upper part of the house, and in a short time the whole edifice was in ruins. There were about 200 guests in the house at the time, most of whom have lost all their baggage. An old gentleman, who was lying sick, came very near being suffocated, and his injuries are such as to render his recovery doubtful. The loss by the boarders is not less than \$50,000, one of whom, a Mr. Brown, of Alabama, had \$100,000 in notes in his trunk, and he not only lost that, but made a very narrow escape with his life, as he was rescued by the firemen from the fifth story of the building. The whole loss is nearly \$200,000. Several adjoining houses were damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The decision of Judge M. Van in the Slave case, which was published last week, deserves peculiar importance from the fact that it is the first decision under the fugitive slave law of 1850, that has been rendered by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. We hope that the question is now settled, and that the time of our Courts of justice will no longer be wasted in boring discussions of the constitutionality of this law.

## Fatal Accident.

On Friday week, Mr. JOSHUA BARNES, an aged and respectable citizen of Carroll county, was crushed to death in a Soap-stone quarry, six miles below Westminster. While he was selecting some stone, for the purpose of making cups for worm-seed stills, a large mass of rock gave way immediately above him, when turning suddenly to make his escape, he fell, the rock falling on him, crushing and mangle his body and legs in the most shocking manner; so great was the mass of rock that four blasts had to be made in it before it could be removed, and the remains of the unfortunate man taken up. Mr. Barnes was near eighty years of age, and leaves a family, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to lament their sad and solemn bereavement. Mr. Tevis Barnes, a son of the deceased, had one hand badly mangled, at the same time, but we learn is doing well.

## Sale of the Public Works.

The movement of the Berks county Democrats in favor of the sale of the Public Works, does not seem to be relished by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the Locofoco office holders under it. As might have been expected by the faithful in "All Berks," who for once in their lives have exercised independence enough to express their own honest sentiments, though they may be sour grapes to their political leaders, the cry of "mad dog" has already been raised at Head Quarters, and if they be not careful we shall have the singular anomaly presented of the office holders reading the Democracy of Old Berks out of the Democratic party. These are queer times. Democracy is disjoined, and no longer what it used to was.

The last accounts from Copenhagen, Denmark, mention that the cholera continued its ravages in that city with scarcely any diminution. Up to the 2d instant between 3 and 4,000 had fallen victims to the epidemic. Nearly 20,000 of the inhabitants had left the city, which presented a most deserted and melancholy aspect. The yellow fever had also made its appearance.

*Murder.*—At Middletown, Pa., on Monday night last, Courtland C. Johnson shot his wife and a boatman named Collier, the woman dying in about 15 minutes, and the man being severely wounded. It is said that Mrs. Johnson and Collier were sitting together on a low fence, when Johnson came up and shot them both. Jealousy, we presume, was the cause of this deed of blood. Johnson immediately gave himself up to the officers of the law, and is now in prison to await his trial at the November term of our court.—*Harrisburg Union.*

Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, who has been to Europe for his health, returned a few days ago in the steamer Pacific.

Amongst the deaths at New Orleans, by the epidemic, on Monday last, was Mr. JOHN H. McLENNY, formerly of Hagerstown, and for several years chief clerk at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore. He was engaged in the Cotton business at New Orleans. He was universally esteemed.

*Distressing Occurrence.*—Two brothers, Joseph and Eli Barlow, of Clinton county, Ohio, went out hunting wild turkeys. They separated, and after a time, one of them heard what he supposed was a turkey. He fired, and the object fell. He commenced reloading, when he heard a peculiar sound come from the place. He approached, and to his horror discovered that he had shot his brother through the head. The wounded man died immediately.

*Women's Rights.*—The latest exemplification of "woman's rights" was given in Cleveland, Ohio, a few days since. A fellow insulted a married woman, whereupon the woman's husband and a friend went to the place of business of the guilty party, and seized and held him while the woman administered a very severe coddling.

*Dreadful Mortality.*—Capt. James Price, of Jeffersonville, Ky., lost his whole family by yellow fever; his wife, five children, and mother. They were residing at New Orleans. The fifth child died on board the Fanny Smith, on which Capt. Price had taken passage with it.

*Petty Good.*—A country exchange begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents by this touching sentence:—"We must *dan* or we shall be *done*."

It seems that there are five hundred and thirty-seven places in San Francisco, where liquor is sold—about one to every hundred inhabitants.

*A Man Shot by a Snake.*—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states that, a few days ago, a man named Louman, stockkeeper in Siddonsburg, York county, was out gunning, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, with his hand directly across the muzzle. The snake, in its writhing, to free itself, coiled around the gunstock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, and enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it.—Happily no bones were broken.

*My dear fellow.*—Said Hans Hickman to a waiter in a hotel, "I have respect for this; indeed I may say I am fond of this—but I like to have them and my milk in separate glasses; they mix so much better when you have control over both the ingredients."

## Senatorial Nomination.

Col. Alexander M. White, of Cambria county, has received the Whig nomination for the State Senate of Pennsylvania, in the Hollidaysburg district, the delegates from Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties, composing the district, having met at Hollidaysburg, on Saturday last, and decided the question. Colonel White is said to be a young man of superior ability, and very popular. Upon the result of this Senatorial district will depend the political complexion of the next Senate; and in view of this fact, the Locofoco Canal Board are making great efforts to carry the election.

The Portage Railroad is in this district, and by the aid of the contracts for the new road a very heavy force of laborers will be thrown into the counties named above, to the number of several thousands, to vote the Locofoco ticket. A full list of the bids for building the various sections of the new Portage Road has been published, from which it appears that every section was allotted to a political favorite, at a heavy loss of the Commonwealth, amounting in the aggregate to \$154,200, which sum may be considered as so much appropriated to carry the Hollidaysburg district, and for similar purposes.—*North American.*

## Important Scheme.

A communication which appears in the New York Evening Post, signed Lewis H. Putnam, states that a plan has been formed for the settlement of thirty-one rural districts in the territory of the republic of Liberia, by the thirty-one States of the American Union. It is proposed to settle three hundred families in each district, each family having a farm of its own, making, in all, an aggregate of nine thousand three hundred farms, and about forty-six thousand five hundred inhabitants. It is proposed that each State shall undertake the settlement of one of these districts, and for this purpose the Executive of such State shall appoint a board of commissioners to supply every family of emigrants with the means of earning its support in compliance with the principles embodied in the plan.

As will be remembered by our readers, the Virginia Legislature, at its last annual session, appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose, and authorized the Governor of the State to appoint a board of commissioners, thus taking the initiative in carrying out this comprehensive scheme of colonization.

Whether any similar action has been had in other States we are not informed, but it seems that the details of this plan were published on the first of December, 1852, and copies of the publication sent to the Legislatures of Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, in addition to that of Virginia. The communication above spoken of is now published, to ask the co-operation of the several States of the Union in this great work.—\$25,000 remitted to the Government of Liberia, will enable it to organize a Board of Commissioners to begin the work of supplying emigrants with farms, without any reference to the place of their nativity, but simply as citizens of the republic. An experiment has already been made by the N. York Colonization Society and the Liberia Agricultural Association to establish sixty farms on a plan similar to the above, and with perfect success. There is, no doubt, a fine field for such benevolent enterprises in Liberia, and the spirit displayed by the proposal of these plans deserves liberal support and encouragement.—*Id.*

*High Price for Slaves.*—The Eastern (Md.) Star states that on Thursday last, Mr. William R. Hughtett purchased of Mr. John S. Martin four male servants, for which he paid four thousand and fifty dollars—being \$1,012 50 each, which is the heaviest price ever paid for servants in that section of the country.

The Arab ship, Faze Kereen, from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the Indian mail, which left London on the 24th of June, foundered at sea, twenty miles from Aden. The mails, consisting of 68 boxes, were lost, and 179 out of 190 Arabs, including Lascars, the mail agent, perished.

*Whig Nominations.*—The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated John W. Stokes for the State Senate, and Wm. John Young, Jacob S. Roberts, Robert B. Salter, James Scott, and John B. Leamon, for the Assembly.

*New Coin.*—Little bits of gold, of the value of twenty-five cents, are now being coined in California. On one side is a perfect head surrounded with eleven stars—opposite side quarter dollar surrounded with a wreath. A few have made their way to the States.

A snake, twenty-one feet six inches in length, was lately seen in Bedford Valley, near Cumberland, Md. After being seen he shot his skin, which was found and measured.

David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn County, Indiana, aged 103 years 2 months and 10 days. He had, at different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death was the father of forty-seven children! This extraordinary man, when in his 104th year, mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass for a week.

*The Potato Rot.*—The Boston Herald states that this blight has appeared in many parts of New Hampshire, and that in some places the odor of the fields affected is very offensive.

## China.

There seems no longer any room to doubt the Christian character of the Chinese insurrection. Foreign papers brought by the Arabia convey fresh attestations of the fact from various reliable sources. We long ago published a statement respecting the Christianity of the leader of the rebels, Tien-Teh, based upon the declarations made by an American Protestant Missionary, who claimed to have been his teacher, and who remembered him well.

Three very interesting young ladies are exhibited at present in Boston. One of them, a Miss Norton, sixteen years old, measures 7 feet 4 inches in height; the second, Miss Briggs, measures but thirty-one inches in height; and the third, a Miss Taylor, only seven years old, weighs 209 pounds.

A large fire occurred at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, on the 22d inst. Property to the value of \$100,000 was destroyed, the fire extending over a whole square in the centre of the town.

*A Magnificent Scheme.*—The Savannah News learns that a distinguished gentleman of Georgia, who visited Europe, has succeeded in organizing a company, with a capital of ten millions sterling, for the purpose of establishing a more direct route of transportation thence between New York, San Francisco and China. The object of the company is to construct a railroad direct from Savannah to Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans, and another road from the Gulf to the Pacific. The connection on the Atlantic, the Gulf and Pacific, are to be made with first class steamers—the time between San Francisco and New York to be reduced from fifteen to eighteen days.

The Canadian railroads and canals are the great works of the age. The Grand Trunk Railway, connecting the Atlantic coast with the West, and the magnificent Tubular Bridge, to span the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, will excite the wonder of the world. The bridge alone is estimated to cost ten millions of dollars, and the whole line fifty millions. This is to be connected with Europe by a line of steamers, the first of which is now building, of ten thousand tons each. The Rideau Canal, 126 miles long, navigable for large ships and steamers, cost \$5,000,000.

*The New Comet Visible.*—Prof. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, states that the Comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerhues, is now visible to the naked eye, in the West, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward.—This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote.

*Singular Phenomenon.*—In Patterson, N. J., last week, a little girl was standing at a window before which was a young maple tree. After a brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of the tree was found imprinted on her body. This is not the first instance of the kind, but it is a singular phenomenon.

*Deer Killed by the Cars.*—The locomotive attached to the passenger train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, ran into a drove of deer, near Pine station, a few nights since, killing several of them, which were found near the track the next morning. They were probably attracted by the light of the locomotive.

*Emigration to Iowa.*—It is stated that Iowa is rapidly increasing in population.—The whole interior is said to be full of settlers. A hundred emigrants were met in one day, recently, by a traveler. \$34,250 were received at the land office in about six weeks, over and above all lands entered with warrants, which will reach a very large amount. The entries were all by actual settlers.

*Death of a Sister of Charity.*—The New Orleans Picayune announces the death of another of those women, whose lives are devoted to the alleviation of the sick and care of the dying. Sister Octavia McCall died on the 18th, in the Charity Hospital, a victim to her exertions in the cause of suffering humanity. The deceased was a native of Baltimore, aged 49 years, and went to the hospital in 1846.

Some negroes, belonging to a lachlor gentleman, not far from Paulding, Mississippi, amused themselves by blowing him up one night with a keg of gunpowder.—He was projected through the roof and fatally burned.

*An Old Fashion Revived.*—One of our most respectable citizens appeared yesterday in breeches with knee buckles. It being his first appearance in the ancient costume, he elicited much attention.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

*Murder in York.*—On the 13th instant, Perry Cox, alias Perry Hartman, a colored barber of York, Pa., was arrested on the charge of shooting and wounding Mary Ann Spence, his wife's sister. Subsequently the wounded woman died, but unfortunately, previous to her death, Perry was released on \$500 bail, and has not been heard of since.

## 14 Days Later from California.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. T. Miner, from San Juan de Nicaragua, Aug. 15, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st of August, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night.

She brings 520 passengers, and \$1,124,953 in gold on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers. The N. L. made the time through from San Francisco to New York in 22 days and 3 hours, the shortest time ever made between the two places. She connected with the Cortes, which ship left San Francisco August 1.

The present season is highly favorable to mining operations in all the gold districts; the miners seem to be generally fortunate in possessing valuable claims, which are yielding abundantly by the use of improved means for extracting the metal. From present appearances, the total production of gold for the six months commencing with the 1st of June, will be larger than during any similar period since the opening of the mines. This result will be effected, too, a larger profits to the miners engaged than heretofore.

A Chinese Mission is to be established in San Francisco. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed to erect a building to be used as a church and school-house.

Two more men were hung by the populace in Calaveras county, one on the charge of horse stealing, and the other of murder.

*Capture and Death of Joaquin the Bandit.*  
The famous bandit, Joaquin, whose name is associated with a hundred deeds of blood, has at last been captured. The Company of State Rangers, under the command of Love, have been diligent in their search for the robber and his band, ever since their organization. It is reported that they have encountered the robber-chief himself, at the head of his band, at a place called Pancho pass. A desperate fight ensued—the robbers, well mounted, attempted to fly, but being closely pressed by the Rangers, they kept up a running fight until Joaquin and one of his lieutenants were killed; two others were taken prisoners, and three managed to make their escape. Several of their horses fell into the hands of the Rangers. The victors finding further pursuit of the fugitives useless, cut off the head of Joaquin and placed it in spirits, to be bro't to the settlements as a proof that the veritable robber himself had been killed.

## The Pestilence in New Orleans.

At the meeting in Washington, the other evening, for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, Professor De Bow, one of the speakers, said:

"New Orleans did not ask assistance for herself, but for the thousands of unfortunate strangers cast upon her shores. It may be of interest to know that in the six years preceding 1850, the total of admissions in the charity hospital of that city was sixty thousand, of which seven hundred only were citizens of Louisiana, ten thousand of other States, and nearly fifty thousand foreigners. In 1850 there were nine thousand six hundred and eighty deaths in the city, of which only one thousand were known to be citizens, the remainder foreigners, and from other States unknown.—In 1849 the number of admissions in the charity hospital was eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty, of which two hundred and forty were citizens, fifteen hundred from other States, and over fifteen thousand foreigners. The annual average expense is \$60,000, paid by the State at \$15,000 to \$20,000, being nearly thirty per cent., while her share of patients is only a little over one per cent. Howard Society, chartered in 1839, which exists exclusively by charity, will perhaps treat fifteen hundred or two thousand cases. The whole mortality by fever may reach seven thousand, above ten per cent. of her residents now, or one death to every other house, and perhaps require in charity for thirty thousand cases, half of which will be necessitous, \$100,000 from all sources."

A letter dated New Orleans, August 14, says:

"People begin to die here in a way that does not resemble the yellow fever. Within a few days many have died in less than twenty-four hours after being taken, and almost immediately after the breath has left the body it turns spotted, being covered all over with black spots, so that it is supposed that there is some other pestilence among us beside yellow fever. Some think it is the plague—some as was so fatal in Rio Janeiro last year. It is enough, however, for us to know that from 240 to 250 daily die by the prevailing epidemic. Our cemetery reports of interments by no means include all; many are hurried out of the city, and die and are buried in the country. I have never before seen so much alarm and confusion about sickness in this city; all flee who can get away. It rains every day, and a hot sun is staring us up when not raining."

*Singular Suicide.*—The Cincinnati Commercial, of August 16, contains the following:

A man named Peter Miller committed suicide yesterday afternoon, under the following circumstances. Although but recently married, his household had been but a scene of discord and unquiet since the day of the nuptial ceremony; becoming tired of living so unharmoniously with his new wife, he seized a hatchet and inflicted a severe cut on his head; he then ran with the blood streaming from his wound, to the depot of the Little Miami Railway, just as the downward mail train was coming in; four wheels passed over the unfortunate man's waist and right shoulder, literally mangle him in a horrid manner. He was

